FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 029 *11 February 1980*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Communique of Socialist Parliamentary Groups in Sofia BB 1
'Outside Instigation' of Revolution Held 'Alien' to Leninism BB 1
[Titarenko in SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA 25 Jan]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' CC 1
[Katin, Lomeyko, Ariyevich]
Carter Policies CC 1
Pressure on West Europe CC 3
U.S. Position in Mideast CC 5
OAU To Discuss Tunisian-Libyan Confrontation CC 7
[Kashparov]
Further Comment, Reportage on Olympic Boycott CC 8
Academician's Statement CC 8
Violation of Helsinki Accords CC 8
[Teplov]
Vance Mission to IOC CC 9
Killanin, Vance Speeches CC 9
Indignation at IOC CC 10
Soviet Delegate at UN Human Rights Body Scores Israel CC 10
[Dragunov]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Ovchinnikov Scores Reemergence of U.S. Cold War Policies A 1
Zorin Calls for 'Cool Heads' in Washington A 2
U.S. Moving From 'Cooperation to Confrontation' A 4
[Krasikov]
Kondrashov on 'New Era' in U.S.-Pakistani Relations A 5
U.S. 'Setting Pakistan Against Afghanistan' A 7
[Kondrashov in IZVESTIYA 7 Feb]
Carter's Remarks on U.S.-USSR Ties With Islam Rejected A 9
Moscow Persian Questions Carter's Prayers for Khomeyni A 11
Decision on Sanctions Against Iran Reported A 11
Pentagon Studies 'Military Variants' for Gulf Region A 12
[Glazunov]
TASS on Military Build Up A 12
Observer Rejects U.S. Reports of Soviet Maneuvers Near Iran A 14
[Kulik]
CIA Responsibility A 14

CHINA

Beijing 'Overstretching' Population To Increase Military Spending [Yakovlev] B 1
Mulatov Comments on Deng Xiaoping Speech, Evidence of 'Crisis' B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Commentary on 25th Anniversary of USSR-DPRK Agreement C 1

SOUTH ASIA

KYODO: Ambassador Comments on Soviet Troop Withdrawal D 1
Afghan Agriculture Minister Discusses 'Agrarian Reform' D 1
Captured 'Terrorists' in Afghanistan 'Trained' in PRC [Seyful-Mulyukov, Bazilevich] D 1
Afghan 'Subversives' Coordinated by U.S., PRC, 'Open Secret' D 2
Afghan Refugees Return Home After Government Call D 3
Religious Figures Express Support for Afghan Revolution D 3
IZVESTIYA Denies Presence of Afghan Political Prisoners in USSR [Kondrashov 3 Feb] D 3
Bylantsev Comments on Stream of Westerners Arriving in Pakistan D 4
Gromyko Receives Indian Ambassador, Discusses Mutual Interests D 4
IZVESTIYA Article Marks Anniversary of Indian-Soviet Cooperation [Kovalev 26 Jan] D 5

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Further Reportage on Heng Samrin Visit to USSR E 1
  Heng Samrin: Solidarity, Friendship [PRAVDA 5 Feb] E 1
  Pen Sovan on Cooperation [PRAVDA 6 Feb] E 2
  Delegation's Departure for Baku E 5
  Activities in Baku E 5
Gromyko Congratulates New SRV Foreign Minister E 5
Kuznetsov Receives SRV Ambassador Nguyen Huu Khieu E 6
Deputy Prime Minister Marchuk, Vo Nguyen Giap Hold Talks E 6

EASTERN EUROPE

Suslov, CPSU Delegation Leave for PZPR Congress F 1
Moscow Meeting Marks Anniversary of Treaty with Romania [PRAVDA 5 Feb] F 1
  Bucharest Meeting [PRAVDA 5 Feb] F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Bonn Conference of Western Foreign Ministers Canceled G 1
  German, French Attitudes G 1
NATO Allies Should Resist U.S. Calls To Disrupt Detente [Portugalov] G 1
Franco-German Tank Deal Serves Business, Not Peace [Levin] G 3

Support for U.S. Policies Does Not Serve UK Interests [Nekrasov] G 3
Spanish-Soviet Cooperation Makes Good Progress [Krasikov] G 5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Brezhnev Sends Congratulatory Telegram to Ayatollah Khomeyni H 1
Ahmad Khomeyni Visits Hostages, Calls for Shah's Return H 1
Iranian Defense Minister Criticizes U.S. as 'Provoking Strife' H 2
Iranian Foreign Ministry Issues Anti-U.S. Statement H 2
Bani-Sadr 'Reshuffles' Provisional Cabinet, Affects 'Few' H 3
Students Hold Tehran Press Conference, Stress Khomeyni's Support H 3
Commentary Scores Imperialist Efforts To Mar Iranian-USSR Relations H 4
Moscow Persian Cites TASS on Soviet Maneuvers on Iran Border H 4
Syria's Al-Ahmar Condemns U.S. Policy Toward Muslims H 5
Gromyko Exchanges Messages With Syria's Khaddam [IZVESTIYA 6 Feb] H 7
Iraq's Husayn Reiterates Positive Relationship With USSR H 7

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Commentator Defends Treatment of Sakharov [Tolin in NOVOYE VREMYA No 5] R 1
Paper Levels Slander Charges Against Writer Kopelev [Astapenko in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 3 Feb] R 5
Soviet Dissidents Call For Olympics Boycott [Rome Domestic Service] R 8
October Ideological Conference Materials Published [PRAVDA 29 Jan] R 9
Death of USSR Deputy Finance Minister Maslennikov Reported [IZVESTIYA 31 Jan] R 9
PRAVDA Reports Solomentsev 1 Feb Miass Speech to Voters [2 Feb] R 10

[Press Versions of party plenum speeches by Aliyev, Rasulov, Gapurov, Boydul, Usubaliyev and Demirchyan are published under separate cover as a supplement to the 11 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT No 029, Supplement 038.]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

IZVESTIYA Editorializes on Transport Workers' Tasks [1 Feb] S 1
Report on Inability To Dispatch Tractor Tires S 3
State Bank Alters 20 Currency Exchange Rates S 3

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agriculture Ministry Aide: USSR To Meet Own Grain Needs [Zholobov] T 1

COMMUNIQUE OF SOCIALIST PARLIAMENTARY GROUPS IN SOFIA

LD081436 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[TASS headline "Communique on Consultative Meeting"]

[Text] Sofia, February 8, TASS--A consultative meeting of representatives of the parliamentary groups of Bulgaria, Hungary, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the DPRK, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia was held here on February 6-7. A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Lao People's Democratic Republic was present as an observer.

The representatives of the parliamentary groups expressed deep concern over the complication of the international situation as a result of the interference of imperialist and reactionary circles in internal affairs of other states, their power politics and threat to use force in international relations. They stressed that the course of spiralling the arms race assumed by those circles constitutes a serious danger for the cause of detente, peace and international cooperation.

The participants in the meeting paid great attention to questions of security in the European Continent. They pointed to the danger of NATO's decision adopted under the United States pressure to produce and deploy in a number of West European countries new types of U.S. missile nuclear weapons, the decision that made impossible the talks on medium-range nuclear means. The sides pointed to the topicality of the implementation of the proposal of the Warsaw-Treaty member states to convene a conference on detente in the military sphere and disarmament in Europe and of thorough preparation and holding in a constructive spirit the coming Madrid meeting of participants in the European conference.

The meeting emphasized the importance of continuing the struggle for achieving a just all-embracing settlement in the Middle East, including the implementation of lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine, in accordance with the existing decisions of the United Nations. Delegations of the parliamentary groups of Bulgaria, Hungary, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia expressed their solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and highly assessed the efforts of its leadership, of the entire Afghan people to protect national independence and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to protect the gains of the April revolution. They proclaimed the need of preventing any aggressive actions or threats of aggression of U.S. imperialist and Beijing hegemonistic forces against Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and Iran and of putting an end to interference in internal affairs of these countries.

There was an exchange of information on international relations of parliaments and parliamentary groups of the socialist countries represented at the meeting.

The consultative meeting passed in a businesslike comradely atmosphere.

'OUTSIDE INSTIGATION' OF REVOLUTION HELD 'ALIEN' TO LENINISM

LD110829 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 25 Jan 80 p 2 LD

[Doctor of Historical Sciences S. Titarenko article: "Creative Force of Leninism's Ideas"]

[Excerpt] The ideas of Leninism are the most reliable compass by which the party orients itself correctly on both domestic and foreign policy issues.

The party's activity in the international arena proceeds from the Leninist thesis that world revolution "will, judging by the beginning, continue for many years and require much effort" (Vol 39, p 328).

The idea of "instigating" world revolution from outside is fundamentally alien to Leninism. Lenin called its supporters madmen or provocateurs. "That 'theory' would be completely at variance with Marxism, which has always rejected the 'instigation' of revolutions, which develop as the acuteness of class contradictions ripens..." (Vol 35, p 403).

The CPSU is unswervingly guided by Lenin's scientifically substantiated principles of international policy. It does everything possible to strengthen the socialist countries' unity and assist and support the peoples struggling for their freedom and independence, against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism and for the consolidation of peace and the peoples' security. This is vividly attested by the peace program put forward at the 24th CPSU Congress and developed by the 25th Congress.

Leninism's strength lies in its creative development. Lenin always warned against any fossilization of theory, against turning it into a code of unchanging rules and frozen dogmas. What is needed in political activity is not repetition of words learned by heart, but the careful examination of new historical conditions and consideration of why life turned out this way, rather than that.

Our party regards the creative development of revolutionary theory as its most important international duty. At each new stage of social development the CPSU puts forward in Leninist fashion profound theoretical problems and subjects them to all-round verification by practice. Suffice it to say that in the period between the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses alone a whole series of theoretical problems of tremendous importance for the successful building of communism in our country and for socialist creative work in the fraternal countries were raised and solved. They include, for instance, the propositions on heightening the Communist Party's role in the revolutionary process, on developed socialist society as a natural stage in the new system's socio-economic maturity within the context of the first phase of the communist formation, on the correct combination of general elements and national and particular elements in social development, and on the particular features of the contemporary world revolutionary process and its main social forces.

As the 25th CPSU Congress pointed out, the need for the further creative elaboration of theory not only does not decrease at the present stage but, on the contrary, is becoming still greater, and this is natural.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD101808 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program with APN political observer Vladimir Konstantinovich Katin; LITERATURNAYA GAZETA political observer Vladimir Borisovich Lomeyko; and Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Ariyevich, commentator in the all-union radio international section]

[Text] [Ariyevich] Good morning, comrades. In the course of the election campaign now taking place in our country for the elections to the supreme soviets of the union and autonomous republics and local soviets of people's deputies, questions of foreign policy are also being widely discussed.

Carter Policies

As the pre-election meetings show, Soviet people approve the peace-loving foreign policy course of the CPSU and of the Soviet state. That course is not subject to fluctuation as circumstances alter; it remains the same even in the present more complicated international situation. The constancy of Soviet foreign policy was once again reaffirmed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his speech on 4 February at the Kremlin dinner in honor of the delegation from the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The peoples of the world, he said, now have a common concern: to overcome the tension that is again darkening international relations. Detente is the result of many kinds of effort, it is the common gain of the peace-loving states, and we must not allow the reckless forces of imperialism to ruin its fruits.

[Lomeyko] In those words we have, in my view, the credo of the consistent peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and its interests in continuing the process of detente. The confirmation of that position is all the more important since that declaration gives a worthy answer to all those in the West who are trying to distort Soviet foreign policy and accuse the Soviet Union of undermining detente.

[Ariyevich] Yes. International observers are noting these days that, both in the United States and among its NATO allies, many bourgeois propaganda organs are celebrating the funeral of detente. The most rightwing of them, who have always pronounced the word with a sour face, are not concealing their glee. Others are shedding crocodile tears and expressing hypocritical regret. Both the former and latter, of course, see in everything the hand of Moscow, and are trying to lay the whole blame for the worsening of the international situation at someone else's door.

[Lomeyko] I would like to note in this connection: You are hurrying to no avail, gentlemen, to bury detente. It is alive; there are powerful forces in the world that will stand up for it. As for the attempts to undermine and detail detente, the fault must be sought elsewhere, on the banks of the Potomac. The new regimes in Kabul and Tehran have, in effect, declared the United States persona non grata in the broad sense of the word. In such an unenviable situation for the Americans in the international arena, while the President's stock is falling on the political market at home, Carter as a presidential candidate has decided to raise his bid. In order to play on the national feelings of Americans he is saying that the country is in danger.

[Ariyevich] In steering a course toward an unprecedented arms race, the reviving of tension and the provocation of conflicts abroad which are fraught with international explosiveness, President Carter is pursuing three aims, in my view. First, by means of chauvinist propaganda, to induce Americans to rally round the President in the hour of trial, thus gaining an advantage over the other candidates in the election campaign. Second, to cut the ground from under the criticism of him by his rivals, who could be accused of lacking patriotism.

Third, to distract the attention of Americans from the pressing internal problems of mass unemployment, record inflation, the energy crisis and economic stagnation. Thus, in his desire to obtain the maximum of personal advantage in the election campaign, Carter chose a militarist course that contradicts the vital interests of all peoples, and above all of the American people.

[Katin] Of course! In that way, the attention of Americans was shifted from their very acute domestic problems to the nonexistent manufactured problem of the peril to the nation from outside. From now on, all who want to speak to the President about the country's unprecedented figure of 8 million unemployed or the unprecedented military budget of $161 billion are told by the White House that the President is busy with a more important matter, national security.

So it is in the United States that they have artificially rushed into motion and whipped up the wave of national chauvinism in the heat of which Jimmy Carter's election campaign is being waged.

[Ariyevich] It is interesting, by the way, to see how strikingly different an election campaign in a capitalist country, the United States in this case, is from ours, in substance, tasks and tone. The Soviet people need peace. The elected representatives of the people say that any path that leads to lasting peace is acceptable and desirable to us. In his desire to remain the incumbent of the White House, Carter is putting his stake on toughness and on trying to show a firm hand. In this way, he is trying to please the real rulers of America, the magnates of capital and the military-industrial complex. It is in their interests that he is playing with fire in the international arena. Does not this prove the difference between the very basis of Soviet and American politics?

[Lomeyko] I still want to emphasize that the root of the evil of international tension is that the Carter administration is banking on the policy of strength. The events in Afghanistan have nothing to do with it. They are merely a pretext. The helm of the American ship of state began to be turned from the course of detente toward cold war long before Afghanistan. Thus, the decisions on the new American Pershing II and cruise missiles was actually taken as long ago as summer 1975. That is nothing but an attempt to gain military superiority by building up NATO's nuclear potential. The decision on the quick reaction force was taken in August 1977; and that is nothing but a claim to the role of world gendarme with punitive functions in any part of the world. Over the past 2 years, the United States has been pressing on with rapprochement with China on the basis of creating a united anti-Soviet front. But that, too, after all, is nothing less than an attempt to surround the Soviet Union from all sides; that is, to destabilize global strategic parity in its own favor.

[Katin] Quite right. The so-called Carter doctrine, expounded in the President's January speech, was not devised yesterday but nearly 2 years ago. That is shown by a Pentagon report published by the New York TIMES entitled "Military Variants in the Persian Gulf." It transpires that various forms of strengthening the U.S. military presence in the Near East and the Indian Ocean were worked out 2 years ago.

[Ariyevich] Incidentally, American observers write in this same connection, that as long ago as 28 February last year, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, proposed in a memorandum to Carter the setting up in the Near East of a base for consultations on matters of security as a foundation for consolidating American influence and American power.

[Lomeyko] Exactly. The same Brzezinski, just a few days ago, was looking at similar bases in Pakistan and playing with a Chinese machine-gun at the Khyber Pass. A real Mephistopheles, the evil genius of the White House in the role of a latter-day Figaro.

Wherever there's a crisis brewing, it's Zbig-Figaro here, Zbig-Figaro there. No wonder that the political adventurism and inveterate anticommunism of the President's adviser leaves its imprint both on the actions of the White House incumbent and on his policy.

[Ariyevich] But at the same time, while proclaiming his foreign-policy doctrine, which observers generally agree is a resuscitation of the old bankrupt policy of the cold war, President Carter is at pains to give the impression that he more than anyone is concerned about preserving world peace. A more exact picture of the object of Carter's concern, however, is given by a statement from a spokesman of the General Dynamics Corporation, one of the Pentagon's main contractors. I quote: The world situation, from here, does not look very secure; but in connection with this, the outlook for our industry seems good.

Pressure on West Europe

[Katin] Incidentally, the United States is endeavoring to involve the countries of Western Europe in this anti-Soviet campaign as well. Very strong pressure is being put on them. Let us begin with the fact that Washington has made tremendous efforts even to prevail upon just three of the NATO countries, Britain, West Germany and Italy, to agree to have the new American nuclear missiles deployed on their territory.

In this shady matter of the missiles Washington ensnared its NATO partners, winning their agreement by intimidating them with allegations of some sort of vulnerability of West Europe as a result of the signing of the SALE II treaty, whose ratification has now been postponed indefinitely by the American President. So, the SALT II treaty does not yet exist but missiles are being made for West Europe.

[Ariyevich] U.S. policy is arousing mounting concern in West Europe. Even those state leaders who actively fought alongside Washington for the stationing of new American missiles in Europe have now been forced to ponder on where their action in following in the wake of American policy is leading. Sensible politicians cannot but realize that the fundamental interests of the European peoples are inseparably connected with detente. Adoption of American demands means inflicting a blow on these interests, forfeiting the many benefits provided by all-European cooperation and jeopardizing those peoples' security.

[Lomeyko] I think that the future of detente now depends to a decisive degree on Europe and on the restraint, breadth of political outlook and responsibility of its state leaders. Here it is a question of the whole of Europe, despite the stiffening of the fronts of West and East at the present time. In my view, precisely in the situation of crisis which the world is now experiencing, it is Europe which has most opportunities to maintain bridges of mutual understanding, and not only for itself but also for the resumption of a future Soviet-American dialog. As for East Europe, the USSR and its allies have confirmed their previous interest in a continuation of detente and talks on reducing the arms race. I want to add that the Americans are now intensively attempting to influence their European allies, using as a pretext the introduction of a limited contingent of Soviet troops into Afghanistan at the invitation of that country's government to assist in repelling foreign aggression. The United States has given these events its own interpretation, misrepresenting them in the press. To all intents and purposes it has obliged its European allies to accept its version of events for guidance, by calling the Soviet assistance to the Afghan people an invasion. But after all, in actual fact there is an invasion emanating from the United States into the purely internal affairs of West Europeans through Jimmy Carter's whims being foisted on them.

[Ariyevich] It must be said, Vladimir Konstantinovich, that this invasion is not always without results. In particular, a French-West German meeting has just finished in Paris, after which a joint statement was published.

Along with utterances in favor of a continuation of the West-East dialog and recognition of the positive influence on Europe of the many years of relaxation of tension, it at the same time contains allegations which clearly have something in common with official American propaganda with regard to Afghanistan.

[Katin] It is now becoming quite clear that Jimmy Carter plans to make his second drive to the White House to the accompaniment of a funeral march for detente. It is precisely for this purpose that, to suit the military-industrial complex, the present U.S. administration is doing everything possible to poison Soviet-American relations. Moreover, it is also striving to ruin the West European countries' relations with the Soviet Union and much in these relations that is useful has been achieved over the last decade. Thus, for example, the FRG has become the Soviet Union's main foreign trade partner as regards the volume of commercial transactions. Over this period Soviet-Italian trade has quadrupled. Recently we heard a report that France has begun to receive natural gas by pipeline from the Soviet Union. These are specific and tangible results of detente, which have not arisen by themselves but as a consequence of a normalization of relations and political trust.

[Lomeyko] I would like to note in this connection, Vladimir Konstantinovich, that it is no coincidence that at the present time none other than Mr Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state, on behalf of a disenchanted America which is dissatisfied at the coolness of its European allies, has been accusing them of monopolizing detente. That same Kissinger, who last September at a NATO seminar in Brussels, in an attempt to extort consent for Euromissiles, intimidated the West Europeans by saying that the United States might not open its nuclear umbrella over the West Europeans, has again attacked West Europe.

I would like to quote his statement. "I will not agree," Kissinger says, "to the idea that Europe can assume responsibility for conducting negotiations while the United States must occupy itself with armaments, since in that event Europe would have a monopoly on detente." Threatening once again not to open a nuclear umbrella over West Europe, as though this was needed at all, he has been demanding Atlantic loyalty from the allies.

What is this if it is not the most shameless blackmailing of the West Europeans? Surely this is open incitement of the rightwing opposition in the NATO countries to oppose the governments in power. Incidentally, heightened activity by ultrarightwinters and by the most aggressive circles, who are attacking detente and those governments which support this detente, is evident in various West European countries and primarily in West Germany, particularly at the present time. Just as there are people who are more Catholic than the pope there are West Europeans who are more American than U.S. citizens themselves. They are calling upon West Europe to run ahead of the American war chariot, throwing under its wheels the fruits of many years of detente.

I would like to say that other politicians, FRG Foreign Minister Genscher, for example, want to combine a dialog with the East with sanctions against it. In doing so they clap themselves on the chest and declare that they will not permit a quarrel to arise between Europeans and Americans, as though somebody was trying to do this apart from the United States itself, which is attempting to set West Europe against East Europe. This artificial debate is in my view intended to cover up another real problem. Washington and its lobby in the Old World are attempting to set West Europe against East Europe. Here they are making a link, which is fashionable across the ocean. Until, they say, the Soviet contingent is withdrawn from Afghanistan, political, economic, cultural and even sports sanctions should be employed against the Soviet Union.

[Ariyevich] Well, those who have experience of relations with Moscow know that it is useless to speak to it from a position of strength. As far as Afghanistan is concerned, the withdrawal of Soviet troops depends not only on the Soviet Union but also on the United States, China and Pakistan and on a renunciation by the latter countries of interference in Afghan affairs. Those, for example, the Indians, who see both sides of the coin, also see this correlation.

[Lomeyko] It is in the mutual interest not to expand the zone or international tension. Europeans are aware more clearly than others of what war is and therefore more than anyone else have achieved peace and detente through suffering. It is absurd to regard an awareness of this particularly somber destiny and of a responsibility for the future of detente, whose alternative is a nuclear apocalypse, as an affront to America. In the final analysis it is also in the national interests of the United States to have dealings not with a dependent West Europe but with an independent-minded West Europe. If at the present time West Europeans are maintaining calm and restraint, perhaps in the future they will be thanked by sober Americans for this.

[Ariyevich] However this gratitude will scarcely be turned in London's direction. The British Conservatives with Margaret Thatcher at their head are trying with ever mounting fervor to regain for Britain the title of the main partner of the United States and are displaying a hasty readiness to follow Washington in all its actions directed at exacerbating the international situation and at urging on the arms race.

In this connection I would like to quote a letter which recently arrived at our editorial office. A group of women, (Smila), (Knyaszheva), (Omarik), (Danilova) and (Budasyan), write: The positions of Margaret Thatcher cannot but arouse anger and profound condemnation. Is she aware of the horrors and sufferings borne by the peoples of her country during the years of World War II? Does she know the feelings of a mother who has lost the life of a healthy child to which she gave birth? We Soviet women know too well what war is. Many women fought at the front during the Great Patriotic War alongside men. The others toiled indefatigably in the rear for the sake of victory and for the sake of peace in the world. We do not want war and entirely share and support the peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government. It is impossible to believe that Thatcher is sincerely convinced that there exists a Soviet military threat and the militant postures of this iron lady are all the more beyond our comprehension.

[Katin] I would like to add that our country, the Soviet Union, is convinced that the West Europeans have absolutely no intention of embarking on the path of adventures at the bidding of transatlantic politicians.

U.S. Position in Mideast

[Ariyevich] The furious attempts by the United States to turn world public opinion against our country are ending in failure in other areas of the world. A vivid example of this is the failure of the mission to Delhi by Clifford, U.S. special presidential envoy, who tried to exploit the so-called Afghan question to undermine the traditional and friendly relations between India and the Soviet Union. Indian Prime Minister Gandhi, in an interview to the Paris magazine PARIS MATCH, said straight out that the Soviet Union has helped India. In many sectors its interests coincide with India's while the United States is pursuing a world policy which does not take India's interests into account. Another example is the position of Syria, which resolutely opposes the driving of a wedge between the Arab and Muslim countries on the one hand and their friends, the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, on the other.

[Katin] I want to add that the changes on the Near East political stage have not been to the liking of the United States. It has lost a lot there and it continues to lose a lot there. Prestige, access to oil sources, strategic-military bases.

In such a situation Washington displays a total and startling lack of understanding for the laws governing the development of world events. Evidently the defeat in Vietnam and the indelible disgrace with which this power has stained itself forever have not taught the present American administration anything. One can of course create a quick reaction corps or forbid one's sportsmen to go to the Olympic games in Moscow, but one cannot restore the regimes of Daud, Amin or Raza Pahlavi. The role of supreme arbiter in Near East affairs, which the United States has arbitrarily assumed, can be acted out by it only in its own home theater, so to speak. The independent Muslim countries have their own ideas about their vital principles, about ways for their own development, and American ways are not needed by them.

[Lomeyko] But the United States is nevertheless obstinately trying to foist these ways on them and is trying to force the peoples of Asia and Africa to live according to its standards and to follow the American way of life. We can see how Washington is doing this in the example of Iran. The Yankees intend to throttle the revolution in that country with the noose of starvation and through economic sanctions. There is another method for Afghanistan: There they are provoking bloody clashes. Washington spares neither money nor arms for this because it does not care a fig for the interests of the Afghan people. It is profoundly indifferent as to how many people die there. The main thing for the United States is to be master of the situation everywhere and to keep a vigilant eye on the behavior of countries of interest to it.

[Ariyevich] As events show, the United States is successful in this here and there. Having fastened Egypt to Israel in a strong vise of dependence and commitments America has made a certain breach in the Muslim world. From now on the president of Egypt will fulfill without a murmur all the whims of the Americans and will try to curry favor with them to a disgraceful extent. In the new alinement of forces in that area, especially after the events in Afghanistan and Iran, new duties are being imposed on Egypt: to stand guard over American interests, thereby paying America back for the disgraceful Camp David peace and supplies of arms with the made in the United States label.

[Katin] Washington and Tel Aviv, by the way, have long dreamed of suppressing the revolutionary movements in the Islamic world at the hands of the Muslims themselves. Judging by the readiness with which Cairo is making itself available for this purpose these dreams might come true. However, the decisions of the Islamic Conference in Islamabad about the total boycott of Egypt by the Muslim countries testifies to the fact that these countries intend to earnestly oppose the intrigues of the United States in the Near East.

[Lomeyko] Yes, America is not all-powerful, despite all its power. The President of the United States, having elected to go along a path of striving for superiority and of tough confrontation with the Soviet Union is making a big mistake. Carter's main error is that he is determining the policy of the United States by proceeding not from the development of the world but, quite the opposite, is striving to direct the development of the world in accordance with Washington's policies. In order to be secure, Carter stated in his State of the Union Message to Congress, we must see the world as it is in reality. One would like to say if only, for the United States of America wants to see a world in which it plays a dominant role and this is impossible in the present conditions. This is why Mr Carter cannot square the circle. He sees a distorted world, just like in the kingdom of distorting mirrors. The White House is ignoring the axiom of present-day international relations which says: Security in the age of nuclear parity is based on stability and stability is based on the mutual acknowledgement of equality and on abandoning the aspiration for superiority.

[Ariyevich] Having put forward the new doctrine with the old stake on military power for asserting American superiority, Carter confirms that he is a long way from understanding the world correctly. As you have said, Vladimir Borisovich: First, the global strategic equality between East and the West which has come about is an objective phenomenon which it is not possible to remove on Carter's command. Second, the interdependence of the world, including the producers and consumers of raw materials and energy, has grown so much that the application of force and diktat gives rise to a boomerang effect.

[Lomeyko] As for sanctions against the Soviet Union, then they will have directly the opposite effect. As a matter of fact the development of events in the world is already bearing this out. From the economic viewpoint these sanctions are nonsensical since the Soviet Union has a self-sufficient economy. Even according to American figures, of 27 strategic minerals the Soviet Union meets its needs virtually fully in all of them. By the way, the correlation is different in the United States. There, of the 27 minerals, self-sufficiency has been achieved only in five. I would like to say that even during the cold war period the Soviet Union withstood the American boycott. Now that we are much stronger it is absurd and politically naive to speak of some sanctions or other. Through its sanctions Washington will only harm itself since not only American farmers but also many business circles in the United States will sustain losses from the freezing of relations with the Soviet Union.

[Ariyevich] So Washington's plans to impose its world leadership with the help of military force represent, of course a threat to peace. But these plans are the upshot of reckless self-confidence and not of a sober evaluation of the real state of affairs. Many forces and their number is increasing are coming out in support of peace and detente and against the imperialist policy of supremacy. One must suppose that history will continue to develop otherwise than according to Washington's scenario. On that note we finish the broadcast and bid you farewell.

OAU TO DISCUSS TUNISIAN-LIBYAN CONFRONTATION

LD081346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Pavel Kashparov]

[Text] Addis Ababa--OAU foreign ministers have decided to examine the question of the worsening relations between Tunisia and Libya, and it has been placed on the agenda of their meeting now taking place in Ethiopia. At the proposal of the Tunisian representative this point on the agenda has been formulated as follows: The recent events which took place on Tunisian territory and their unsavory background.

As has already been reported, on 27 January a group of armed persons attacked the Tunisian town of Qafsah. Military actions between them and Tunisian troops resulted in the deaths of over 40 people. Tunisia accused Libya of complicity in the attack on this town, and as a result, relations between the two neighboring states quickly worsened.

According to AFP, the United States is urgently supplying Tunisia with arms. The report points out that last Thursday several heavy transport aircraft of the U.S. Air Force landed at Tunis airport, carrying armored personnel carriers and other military equipment. American spokesmen deny that these deliveries are in the nature of emergency aid. However, as observers in Washington note, the emergence of a tense situation in this area has to a considerable extent influenced the speeding up of military supplies to Tunisia. This can hardly be called a step on the road toward restoring stability. On the contrary, the dispatch of American arms can be regarded only as an attempt to pour oil on the flames.

Actions by France also do not help abate tensions. It has sent troops to Tunisia, which is seen in neighboring Libya as patent intervention aimed at continuing French colonial policy. Pointing this out, JANA stresses that the intervention in Tunisia once again reveals the dangerous role of French colonialism in alliance with the United States in suppressing progressive forces on the African Continent.

FURTHER COMMENT, REPORTAGE ON OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

Academician's Statement

LD091552 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 9, TASS--Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Validimir Kotelnikov said that "sports should not be an instrument of political game. I am indignant, just as many others, at the White House's attempts to put pressure on the International Olympic Committee, to create an atmosphere of another cold war. The Olympic movement has always promoted peace and friendship among the peoples. The Olympic Charter clearly formulates the purposes of this movement: physical development of man, formation of lofty moral qualities, creation of an atmosphere of friendship and goodwill among the peoples."

President Carter and the reactionary U.S. circles behind him are frantically looking for support from the governments of other countries for their plot against the Moscow Olympics, nurturing plans of moving the 1980 Olympics into another country, the academician said in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

Vladimir Kotelnikov has recalled the words by Don Miller, executive director of the U.S. National Olympic Committee, who said that the Olympic movement is not a property of some one country, but belongs to all the peoples and athletes participating in the Olympic movement.

"The right to choose a venue for the games belongs only to the International Olympic Committee. By disregarding the IOC's opinion, the U.S. Government demonstrates its disrespect for all countries participants in the Olympic movement.

"Objectively, the U.S. line, aimed at wrecking the 1980 Olympics in Moscow, contradicts the ideas of peace, international cooperation and detente.

"To stop criminal designs of the U.S. reactionary circles and say 'yes' to the Moscow Olympics is a duty of every soberminded man," Kotelnikov said in conclusion.

Violation of Helsinki Accords

LD101010 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Vladimir Teplovi commentary]

[Text] With a stubbornness worthy of a better cause, President Carter is trying to impose on the world, on the international sporting community, a boycott of the Moscow Olympic games. Thus in a field far removed from politics efforts are made to force America's allies and nonaligned countries to fall for American leadership. Some American allies, including Britain, Norway and Portugal, seem to have decided to follow this example. In doing this unsportsmanly methods have been used to put pressure on sports organizations and athletes, such as threats to apply administrative measures including a ban on exit visas from a country and financial sanctions against sports organizations and athletes intending to go to Moscow.

It is indicative that all this happening at a time when there are increasingly lively discussions in European countries on the issue of the coming meeting in the autumn in Madrid of countries that took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. As it is known, the participants in the all-European conference view the Madrid meeting as a followup of the process of strengthening European security and cooperation--a process launched in Helsinki. Among the accords (?set down) in the Final Act of the all-European conference there are provisions for cooperation in sports, too. The Final Act says that for the purpose of expanding the existing links and cooperation in sports, the participating states will encourage appropriate contacts and exchanges, including sporting meetings and competitions of all kinds held under generally accepted international rules, provisions and practices.

With its stance on the Moscow Olympics, the American administration has again placed its country in the position of a nation that violates international agreements and accords, including provisions on human rights and on the development of human contacts. That will be inevitably the position of the governments of those countries that took part in the all-European conference and who intend to follow the American lead. More than that, this unprecedented introduction of politics into sports will directly affect the destiny of thousands upon thousands of athletes who view the coming Moscow Olympiad as a chance to display their achievements. It will also touch the interests of hundreds of millions of future spectators and television viewers.

Vance Mission to IOC

LD081806 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Washington, February 8, TASS--UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL reports, quoting government circles, that the President of the United States has taken a decision to send the U.S. State Secretary Cyrus Vance to Lake Placid where the winter Olympic games are to open in several days. The aim of the visit is to try to persuade the members of the International Olympic Committee to support Washington's actions directed against the 22nd Olympic games. Cyrus Vance, the circles pointed out, is going to address the session of the IOC Executive Committee. These actions by the U.S. administration unheard of in the history of the Olympic movement are completely at variance with the principles of the Olympic Charter. They testify to the fact that the United States, defying the opinion of the world sports public, continues the policy of blackmail and arms twisting, exerts rude pressures not only on the governments of other countries but also on the International Olympic Committee in a bid to make the Olympic games a factor of international tension rather than a factor of detente.

Killanin, Vance Speeches

LD100656 Moscow TASS in English 0604 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Lake Placid, February 10, TASS--TASS special correspondent reports: The 82nd session of the International Olympic Committee opened here on Saturday. R. Kein, president of the United States National Olympic Committee, greeted the participants of this traditional for the Olympic games forum in the name of the organizers of the winter Olympics. Then President of the International Olympic Committee Lord Killanin addressed the audience. He spoke about the necessity of strengthening the Olympic movement and the widening of the impact of the Olympic games. The head of the International Olympic Committee said that he considers it inadmissible to make use or sport for political purposes. Lord Killanin reminded of the decision taken at the IOC session in 1974 in Vienna to award the XIII winter games to Lake Placid and the XXII summer games to Moscow. This decision, noted the IOC president, was welcomed as a symbol of mutual understanding in the world.

He said the IOC must honour the agreements it made in 1974. These games are sponsored by the International Olympic Committee and not by any individual country, he said, pointing to the fact that the Olympic games belong to the whole world. The firm stand taken by the IOC president working for the unity of the Olympic movement met with approval of the session participants.

Cyrus Vance, state secretary of the United States, made a speech which, by general opinion, was unprecedented in the history of the International Olympic Committee's sessions. Juggling with the cold war phraseology, the state secretary in the name of the U.S. President made again provocative demands to move the Olympics from Moscow or cancel them altogether. The speech of the representative of the U.S. administration was in effect another example of crude political interference in the affairs of the IOC.

The IOC session started its deliberations on Sunday and will end its work before the opening of the winter Olympics.

Indignation at IOC

LD101846 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to an AFP correspondent's report from Lake Placid, the speech by U.S. Secretary of State Vance at the session of the International Olympic Committee was met with the indignation of the majority of this committee. As the French National Olympic Committee representative Maurice Herzog stated, Vance went beyond all limits, carrying on the election campaign of President Carter at the meeting.

SOVIET DELEGATE AT UN HUMAN RIGHTS BODY SCORES ISRAEL

LD081804 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Geneva, February 8--TASS--TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports:

Speaking today at the 36th session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights the head of the USSR delegation Valerian Zorin stressed that Israel continues its expansionist policy in the occupied Arab territories in defiance of all protests by the international public opinion. This policy includes repressions, suppression of and racial discrimination against the Arab population, the desecration of its historic, cultural and religious monuments, the banishment of the indigenous population and other actions which represent a massive and flagrant violation of human rights. This policy is spearheaded against the Arab people of Palestine whose very right of existence the Israeli ruling circles are actually denying, he said. The so-called policy of the development of seized lands, the creation of Israeli settlements there and repressive measures against the Palestinian cause--all this falls under the notion of genocide. The speaker pointed out that Israel has not implemented a single resolution on the Middle East problem adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights or any other United Nations agency.

The representative of the USSR further stressed that Egypt's refusal to support the Palestine Liberation Organization and the conclusion of separate Camp David agreements aggravate the position of the Arab people of Palestine and the entire Middle East problem as a whole. In this connection he pointed to the fact that Israel feels that it will go unpunished owing to the support of certain quarters in the United States which are trying to turn the countries of the Near and Middle East into a military strategic place d'armes to be used against the USSR and other countries of the socialist community and at the same time to secure the interest of the U.S. oil monopolies.

OVCHINNIKOV SCORES REEMERGENCE OF U.S. COLD WAR POLICIES

LD090508 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] And now a comment by a political observer of the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA, Vsevolod Ovchinnikov, which he has prepared for Radio Moscow.

This week much has been said and written about the doctrine of bellicose hegemonism which the American President advanced in his message to Congress. What is the explanation for the sharp turn taken by the American administration for this course of confrontation with the Soviet Union? Why was it necessary precisely now to claim world domination for America, to pledge readiness to affirm the leading role in the world for the United States by force?

There are apparently several reasons. I think that besides the election considerations the political course outlined in the message to Congress has longterm strategic goals above all, first, this is to put down, to bring under its dictate, America's allies and to prevent a situation when the change in the economic might in their favor deprives the United States of its leading position in the capitalist world. There is strong evidence of that. The new American first-strike nuclear missile potential was imposed on the West European countries partly in order to increase their military and political dependence on Washington. This pressure from across the Atlantic is felt more and more frequently.

West Europe and Japan are urged to take part in an economic blockade of Iran or they are forced to impose all sorts of sanctions against the Soviet Union. The men in the White House apparently believe that in an atmosphere of confrontation between East and West it is easier to keep the junior partners in line. Is it possible to say then, using the famous biblical phrase, that everything returneth again to its circuit. [as heard] I do not think so. When you leaf through the book, "The Devil and John Foster Dulles," by ((Faulks)), and see the atmosphere of the fifties, there is a striking similarity in the terminology. The entire cold war vocabulary has been revived.

But if you read the book more carefully you will also notice a difference. In the fifties, the anti-Soviet, anticommunist hysteria was launched from moralistic positions, as it were, and was pictured as a crusade against an ungodly force. The United States no longer talks about good and evil. There is no demagogy about the historic mission of the United States. Washington prefers now to drop highflown talk and to appeal instead to base, selfish, philistine interests. The idea is that the United States must be a world policeman, not by virtue of its duty but of necessity. One should take up a police truncheon not because international communism threatens someone's freedom and democracy, but because America's national interests would be affected otherwise. In other words, everything the United States cannot do without is arbitrarily included in the sphere of its vital interests, which America is free to protect by every means, including military force.

(?So) the American oil corporations, with the blessing of the official quarters, have been purposefully following a policy in the past few years of preserving America's own oil stocks and of increasing oil imports. The United States now imports more than 40 percent of the oil it needs. This fact itself is now used as a justification for some sort of right that the United States has to secure the positions of its seven sisters in the Persian Gulf by force of arms.

But such claims on other countries' natural wealth are not confined to oil. The BUSINESSWEEK magazine says bluntly that a stepup in the cold war is dictated by the changes linked not only with the Middle East as far as oil is concerned, but also with southern Africa with regarding for minerals. In chrome, for example, the United States depends on South Africa 80 percent. South Africa is also America's main supplier of platinum. BUSINESSWEEK sums up by saying that besides the American naval presence in the Indian Ocean there is a need for the American use of the Sminstown base, which the West used already during the cold war.

So now Washington declares the oil-bearing regions of the Middle East are within the sphere of America's vital interests. Tomorrow it may well stake a claim, the way it was done in the wild West in the past, to South Africa with its chrome, or to Malaysia with its rubber. With such a logic it is also possible to declare the planet's air to be America's private property.

There is also another point I would like to make. James Reston compared the phrasing of Carter's message to Congress with the Eisenhower doctrine of 1957, and drew attention to the fact that the object or addressee of the new American policy is formulated vaguely on purpose. The message says that any attempt by any outside force to establish control over the Persian Gulf area would be regarded as an encroachment on the vital interests of the United States and would be rebuffed with every means, including military force. But what is meant by an outside force? Is it not the countries and peoples whose natural wealth American imperialism claims? Obviously the new hegemonistic doctrine of the United States is directed against the objective processes and changes around the world and thus, to a large extent, against the developing countries, against their affirming and strengthening political and economic independence.

ZORIN CALLS FOR 'COOL HEADS' IN WASHINGTON

LD100420 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] It has been a golden rule with politicians in all times that a statesman must be dedicated and at the same time keep a cool head. It seems, however, that Washington has lately been running short of cool heads. It's well known that one should not be guided by one's emotions especially when it comes to tackling problems that have vital significance for the future of nations.

A state close to hysteria has invaded the United States. What else, if not some such emotion, can prompt the idea of using in Soviet-American relations the tactics of pinpricks? A soberminded politician will hardly believe that a boycott of the Moscow Olympics or obstacles put up in the way of regular Soviet flights to New York and Washington can have any influence on the policy of a powerful state with the potential no less than that of the United States?

The loss of a sense of proportion is the only way to explain actions like the one that several days ago threatened the lives of some 100 passengers on a Soviet airliner that was to land at Kennedy Airport in New York. The American public is indignant at the detention in Tehran of diplomatic representatives of the United States, but are the lives of tens of Soviet citizens, including women and children who were aboard the IL-62 plane, (?of) less value than the lives of 50 American diplomats? Don't they, just like the Americans, enjoy the right to protection by international law?

Some people may object by saying that the situation that could lead to a serious accident was created in the airport not by its officials but by some irresponsible attendants. The Soviet public condemns such practices and it rejects such excuses. It's obvious to any Soviet citizen that dangerous provocations like this could be committed only in the atmosphere of political hysteria, the mass media and the special representatives of the United States Government have been building up in recent weeks.

Every political move undertaken by the leaders of a state is supposed to pursue quite definite political aims. The occasion that sponsors of the current political hysteria have used were the events in Afghanistan. I emphasise, this was the occasion not the cause. If any one of you takes the trouble to look through the American papers or recall the reports broadcast by TV in September, October and November of last year, that is, prior to the turn of developments in Afghanistan now used by opponents of detente in their own interest, you will see that attempts to worsen Soviet-American relations were made long before the Soviet Union, at the request of the Afghan Government, introduced a limited contingent of troops to Afghanistan, to help that country defend itself against aggression from without. What was the invented problem of a Soviet military presence in Cuba if not an action running counter to detente and aimed against the treaty on the limitation of strategic armaments? It's clear to any unbiased person that there was nothing happening in Cuba at the moment that could justify the provocative campaign mounted by Washington and proof of that was that the campaign ended as abruptly as it had begun.

Today the Soviet Union has in Cuba as many servicemen--and they are very few--as it had in those days when the walls of the White House and the Capitol were resounding with cries about a Soviet military threat, yet no one, either on Capitol Hill or in the offices of American papers and television, now remembers that. Why? Because a new pretext for an anti-Soviet campaign has been invented and opponents of detente have now no need for soap bubbles of the kind they blew over the Soviet military presence in Cuba.

There's another example: The decision to deploy American missiles with nuclear warheads in Europe in the vicinity of Soviet borders, which has violated the spirit of Soviet-American agreements aimed at restricting the nuclear arms race and which has heightened international tension, was also taken in those days when Afghanistan was not even mentioned either in the news medium or by Washington politicians. All that serves to prove that the events in Afghanistan are not the cause of the current dangerous political propaganda campaign of Washington but just a pretext for it. Had it not been Afghanistan, opponents of detente would have invented something else as they did in the days of the anti-Cuban and anti-Soviet hysteria.

And now let's return to the present campaign, which unfortunately has misled a large part of the American people. Why are the leaders in Washington trying so hard to whip it up? It's most unlikely that they seriously regard it as a means of making the Soviet Union change its political course. It's plainly seen that neither a rupture of sports contacts the White House is calling for nor the ban on grain sales, an action which without seriously affecting the Soviet Union will hit hard the American farmer and the interests of the rank-and-file American taxpayers, nor the mean trick played at the international airlines will in any way influence the position of the Soviet Union, a country conscious of its strength and might. There is no doubt that, if not all, at least some of the Washington leaders taking part in these petty intrigues are fully aware of this. The question then is: Why is all this being done? I am sure that those Americans who have so far failed to resist the massive brainwashing by manipulators of public opinion will soon see the hidden springs of what is really happening.

To help you get things straight I'd like to call your attention to a recent NEWSWEEK article devoted to the boom in the United States military industry. As compared to the relatively lean military budgets of the seventies, the draft budget proposed by Jimmy Carter for 1981 promises a big increase in military spending. NEWSWEEK states the sharp rise in the rate of [word indistinct] held by the leading military concerns of the United States.

In ancient Rome jurists facing an inquiry into a difficult criminal case would first try to answer the question of who was interested in the whole affair. This is a very sensible approach and now let's see, will the American people, any one of you, the American nation, gain anything from worsened Soviet-American relations or from greater international tension? Of course not, yet this could benefit the military-industrial corporations and the oil companies ready in the name of defending their interests to stake the national security of the United States.

The great American, Abraham Lincoln, said that you can deceive some of the people some of the time but you can't deceive all of the people all of the time. I think that when the poisonous fog the opponents of detente are spreading in the United States clears away, the American people will bring to task those who, ignoring national interests and speculating on chauvinism, gear their actions to the selfish interests of arms manufacturers and oil tycoons.

U.S. MOVING FROM 'COOPERATION TO CONFRONTATION'

LD110838 Moscow TASS in English 0756 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 11, TASS--TASS news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes: Latest foreign policy actions by the present U.S. leadership have confirmed the slow but steady evolution of official Washington from cooperation to confrontation with countries of a different social system. As a result, the world is gradually approaching a line beyond which any control over the development of events can be lost for good with all the consequences that might ensue.

One would like this to be an error, but today it appears that some of the "advisers" to the President of the United States are leading the affairs of exactly this denouement. [sentence as received] Judging by what is happening, they "advise" him now to think more about not being accused of "weakness" at a time when he enters into a new presidential campaign than about the fate of four billion people of the globe, including 220 million inhabitants of his own country.

There is no doubt whatsoever that the most serious threat to peace--perhaps eventual today and quite real tomorrow--lurks in the unpredictability of actions by a small group of people. Of those who have concentrated in their hands the supreme authority in the strongest capitalist power in the world and are using this authority for paltry political game.

This same remark must also be applied to some of the individual representatives of mass media, who, having shed even a semblance of a sober and unbiased analysis, have, with some wild jubilation, joined in the fanning up of the military hysteria. They are taking advantage of the freedom of the press they enjoy only for pursuing this aim. The Americans as well as the inhabitants of countries allied to the United States are now being persuaded that it is a wonderful thing to part, in order to bring nearer the doomsday, with colossal sums of money (the figure of a thousand billion dollars has already been named in the United States) in order to meet, in the long run, "lightly", merrily and joyously a "collective suicide".

Then one will be able to settle once and for all the brain-racking problems of inflation and unemployment, without fear of any possible violations of embargo on trade in strategic commodities (for instance, grain), to finally eliminate the inequality between north and south, to get rid of the energy crisis. The turbulent political passions will yield their place to universal quiet and calm.

It is probably for this same reason that those who covet the fame of herostatus are now in a hurry to bury the Olympic games--the indecently peaceful competition of athletes of different countries, a competition which is old-fashioned by its clear incongruity with the warlike spirit of the times. How fine and good would it be to replace this brainchild of the ancient Greeks (those naive people who even stopped their wars for the time of the Olympic games) by an ultramodern Olympiad of death!

It is only that the authors of the new brilliant idea forget that their names will not go down in history like the name of the ancient Greek who set fire to the sacred temple of Artemis of Ephesus. They will not go down in history for the simple reason that tomorrow there will be no one left to take an interest in them.

Will those who have been assigned the role of silent executors of decisions taken by others agree to such a prospect?

This will be clear in the already sufficiently near future.

KONDRASHEV ON 'NEW ERA' IN U.S.-PAKISTANI RELATIONS

LD080642 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] In the commentary that follows, observer Stanislav Kondrashev takes a look at what is called a new era in American-Pakistani relations. Here is what he writes:

Gen Ziaul Haq took over in July, 1977 and promised to hold elections within 90 days to transfer power to a civilian government. More than 900 days have passed since then but the military junta still does not intend to give up power. It has become a law of political life in Pakistan to postpone elections--if one can speak at all about laws in a country where a person criticizing the government can be put behind bars or subjected to corporal punishment. The last time elections were fixed for November, 1979, then postponed once again. The magazine NATION recently described the Islamabad regime as one of the cruellest and most repressive regimes in Asia. Its assessment was typical of the American press at the time, when the Washington administration did not see eye to eye with Gen Ziaul Haq and the Congress banned aid to Pakistan to put the bricks on the project to develop nuclear weapons there.

Things have changed since then, completely. The men in Washington who pose as human rights champions now regard the regime that harnesses its critics as their friend and ally. Zbigniew Brzezinski himself, the main strategist of the Carter administration, recently visited Islamabad to apply the Carter doctrine to Ziaul Haq. Under this doctrine, the United States has arrogated the right to use any means, including armed force, to protect what is called American vital interests in the Persian Gulf region, when Pakistan has been incorporated.

Zbigniew Brzezinski and the Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher began their 4-day visit with statements about seeking concrete ways to establish peace and fulfill commitments concerning protection of the independence and integrity of Pakistan.

The visit is reported to have been crowned with the understanding to augment the 1959 American-Pakistani agreement and strengthen its military aspects. As regards the sum of American aid to Pakistan, the bargaining is still on. The military regime, which aggravated the country's economic problems and put the nation on the brink of a financial disaster is after at least $1 billion. The Americans promised $400 million within 2 years as a first step. In any case, Gen Ziaul Haq has been put on top of the Congress list of foreign recipients of American aid.

There is no doubt that the aid will be used to further militarize Pakistan, ruled as it is by a military regime. The United States is to ship arms and almost certainly send military advisers. American troops may be stationed in Pakistan and in general Pakistani territory may be used to render American Armed Forces and strategy all kinds of services, big and small on a regular or one-time basis. What is more, Pakistan is to play an increasingly dangerous role by allowing the use of its territory for sheltering, training, regrouping and sending to Afghanistan armed bands that would like to overthrow the revolutionary regime in that country. At the Khyber Pass, near the Pakistani-Afghan border, Zbigniew Brzezinski posed for a picture with a Chinese submachinegun in hand. This picture is symbolic of the dangerous playing with fire now to be seen in the region, it is also symbolic of the role of agent provocateur the Islamabad regime has been assigned by Washington. This role, for which the American taxpayer has to pay, spells danger for a Pakistani peasant wearing an army uniform. It certainly has nothing to do with the fulfillment of commitments concerning Pakistan's independence and integrity.

Zbigniew Brzezinski is known as the author of the arc of instability theory and his visit to Pakistan was played up as a mission to strengthen an important section of the arc, which stretches from Southeast to southwest Asia and ends in Africa, near the Horn of Africa. But what would be described by the Americans as a $1 million project will actually cost them at least $400 million. Will American money, which is coming to Pakistan in the form of arms, strengthen its stability? And who needs such aid? The Pakistani people or the military regime, bogged down in political and economic crises?

No one is threatening Pakistan. In any case, it is not Afghanistan that is interfering in Pakistan but vice versa. The Soviet Union is not threatening Pakistan either, as the Soviet side has repeatedly made it clear. If the unpopular military regime is threatened by anyone, it is the Pakistani people themselves and it is against the people that American arms were used by that regime in the past.

The instability in Pakistan has been caused by its unpopular regime but it is doubtful that American arms will make the regime more stable. The first results of the Brzezinski-Christopher mission give food for thought and cause for anxiety, even though they are only moral and political results and not military, so far. The mission has resulted in greater tension on the Pakistani-Afghan border and in relations between Pakistan and India. Hard as American envoys such as Clark Clifford tried to allay India's fears, India is very much disturbed by the plans to heavily arm its neighbor.

U.S. 'SETTING PAKISTAN AGAINST AFGHANISTAN'

LD081205 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[S. Kondrashov article under the rubric "Political Observer's Notes": "First Fitting of New Doctrine"]

[Text] Even today the U.S. press writes of the Pakistani regime as "one of the harshest and most repressive in Asia," as a "military tyranny" under which elections promised 2.5 years ago are constantly being deferred, political parties have been disbanded and critics of the government are thrown in prison or subjected to public flogging (That is not a slip of the pen!). But from official Washington's lips words about "resolute confirmation of our friendship with Pakistan" may be heard today. Only yesterday Washington--at all levels--believed that the days of the military regime in Islamabad were numbered, that it was on the point of collapsing under the weight of its unpopularity, the economic crisis and the exhaustion of the public coffers, which had completely lost the confidence of foreign creditors. Today the Carter administration is frankly counting on this regime, and people are prepared to erect props of hundreds of millions of dollars around it as though it were a dilapidated building suddenly put under state care and due for urgent repair. Only yesterday in Washington a law was in operation (and formally still is in operation) banning U.S. aid to Pakistan because its government intends to create nuclear weapons. But today this law is no longer an obstacle. It has already virtually been repealed and Gen Ziaul Haq, Pakistan's chief martial law administrator, has been allowed on President Carter's insistence to jump the line in Congress's list of foreign recipients of U.S. aid.

These transformations in the behavior of the transatlantic champions of "human rights" and nuclear nonproliferation means that Washington is prepared to pay for this deal, under which the Pakistani regime is trading in Pakistani territory to implement new U.S. designs.

Pakistan is being outfitted--and is the first to be so fitted!--with the so-called "Carter doctrine," which proclaims an extremely broadly defined region of the Persian Gulf to be a region of U.S. "vitally important interests," which the Americans are prepared to defend by every, including military means. Brezezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser, flew to Islamabad recently with Deputy Secretary of State Christopher for the first fitting. The Islamabad visit began with statements regarding "the search for specific ways of establishing peace" and "fulfilling commitments to defend Pakistan's independence and integrity." It ended with mutual agreement to revise and supplement the 1959 U.S.-Pakistani agreement with U.S. pledges of extensive military aid to Pakistan. The participants in the negotiations have not yet agreed on the sum in dollars. The Americans are promising $400 million over 2 years, assuring the Pakistanis that this is only a beginning and that they will also provide other "donors"--from West Europe. Driving up the price, the Islamabad generals are asking for billions.

There are no disagreements between the sides over the direction of the "aid." It is going toward the further militarization of Pakistan, where a military regime already rules; massive arms deliveries; almost certainly the dispatch of U.S. military advisers; and in general the use of Pakistani territory for various services to the U.S. Armed Forces and military strategy. [paragraph continues]

And, of course, the dangerous expansion of the already dangerous role which Pakistan is playing in granting its territory for training, dispatching, concealing and regrouping those who would like, weapons in hand, to overthrow the revolutionary regime in neighboring Afghanistan.

Washington is encouraging and stoking adventurist tendencies in Islamabad's policy and enlisting it to take part in its new expansionist course. That is the point of Brzezinski's visit to Pakistan. A photograph of the U.S. presidential adviser on the Khyber Pass with a Chinese submachine gun in his hands aimed from Pakistan at Afghanistan has done the rounds of the world press. This is not simply political play-acting for consumption by ordinary American people burning with anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet hysteria. This photograph presents in visual form the main elements of the "consortium" of interventionists in Afghanistan. It is an overtly provocative gesture revealing a provocative policy. Since when has setting Pakistan against Afghanistan meant "the fulfillment of commitments regarding Pakistan's independence and integrity?"

The author of the "arc of instability" concept has been set by the U.S. President to see for himself and to check the Pakistani section of this "arc," and strengthen it with a solution of military aid. But that, as they would say in the United States, is the $64,000 question: Although it will cost the U.S. taxpayer at least $400 million, will stability be strengthened by U.S. money arriving in the form of U.S. weapons? There are two further questions related to this one: Who is threatening Pakistan? Who needs this aid--the people of Pakistan, or the regime, wallowing in political and economic crises and debts?

No one is threatening Pakistan, at any rate not Afghanistan, because it is not from Afghan territory that intervention is being conducted on Pakistani territory but vice versa. Nor is the Soviet Union threatening Pakistan in any way, despite the absurd allegations of the American-Pakistani joint statement. The fact is that the unpopular Ziaul Haq regime is threatened, it could be said, by the Pakistani people themselves, and it is precisely against its own people, as the same American press reminds us, that the above-mentioned regime has repeatedly turned weapons. Now--thanks to the Americans--there will be still more of these weapons. And it is precisely the unpopularity of the military dictatorship, not any external causes or forces, that is causing instability in Pakistan.

It would not be out of place to add to this the growing instability and tension in Indian-Pakistani relations. India is alarmed at the "upgrading" of Pakistan's arms, and Delhi refused to take comfort in the assurances of Carter's emissary Clark Clifford, who was sent there at the same time as Brzezinski was visiting Islamabad.

The precursor of professor of geopolitics Brzezinski was professor of geopolitics Kissinger, who also began his service at the White House as the President's assistant for national security affairs. He might now have advised his ambitious successor on some aspects. And the present Pakistani military leaders also might now have had recourse to the advice of a certain nonstaff consultant on the question of what--stability or instability--is the result of a particular Asian country's being supersaturated with American arms. This unemployed, although very well fixed consultant by the name of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was, you will recall, the shah of Iran. It was to him that President Richard Nixon gave carte blanche in the spring of 1972 to purchase American arms of any type and in any quantity, and Henry Kissinger himself, a not disinterested friend of the former shah, kept an eye on the use to which that carte-blanche freedom was put.

The American weapons and tens of thousands of American military advisers in Iran had a double thrust: against the neighboring great power, and for "order" in the Persian Gulf region--an order which suited the American oil monopolies. Is there any point in recalling what resulted from that method of insuring stability? For a long time to come the Americans will be studying the consequences of the Iranian revolution, which they quite frequently compare to an earthquake. As a result of this American-"guaranteed" stability the shah only just escaped from his country and with even greater difficulty took refuge on the obscure Panamanian Island of Contadora. An indirect result of the same "stability" is the fact that American diplomats have now been hostages in Tehran for more than 3 months--hostages of the people's wrath.

We will not maintain that the analogies are absolute and past experience can hardly stop those people in Islamabad whose eyes lit up at the sight of a big pile of dollars. But the past can sometimes be projected into the future and the experience of the former shah, that last financial patron of the Ziaul Haq regime, is not unique. Looking back more than 20 years you can see, for example, the mutilated body of Iraqi Premier Nuri as-Sa'id--an Anglo-American puppet and one of the pillars of the now defunct CENTO military pact--being dragged through the streets of Baghdad in July 1958. In the region which the Americans have proclaimed of "vital importance" to them, much evidence has accumulated in the postwar period that a military alliance with Washington (and previously with London) is invariably an alliance against one's own people. Sooner or later it will inevitably boomerang hard against those who resort to such a means of self-preservation.

Washington forgets all this evidence, as Islamabad is also apparently inclined to do, but it seems to be remembered in the Saudi capital of Riyadh and in other capitals on the shores of the Persian Gulf. In a certain sense the "Carter doctrine" is suspended in a vacuum. No one is in any hurry openly to welcome it among the states of the region to which Washington is extending it, and they are not hurrying even if secretly they would not be averse to relying on the Americans. Even conservative regimes, which timorously shrink from the changes that are occurring, prefer an American naval, not ground presence--at sea, not on their own territories. They do not wish to lose their status as nonalined states and so avoid military ties with Washington as well as other demonstrations of excessive closeness to America.

Unlike Islamabad, the rich Arab oil-producing countries do not need American dollars and therefore do not buy the dubious, not to say suicidal concepts of "stability American-style." And in addition, despite all As-Sadat's endeavors, the Arabs are skeptical of America's "friendship," knowing too well that its chief ally in the region is Israel, which is carrying out expansion on Arab lands with American assistance. This is why in Riyadh, where Brzezinski and Christopher proceeded from Islamabad, they did not find, to judge from press reports, Islamabad's rapture over the new American doctrine.

CARTER'S REMARKS ON U.S., USSR TIES WITH ISLAM REJECTED

LD082018 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Washington, February 8, TASS--Speaking at a meeting of an Islamic studies faculty, U.S. President J. Carter drew freely on all his eloquence in an attempt to convince the Moslem countries that, allegedly, the United States, far from nurturing any hostility with regard to them is even trying to develop "relations of friendship with the Islamic world."

Such protestations have come in handy precisely at present for the simple reason that the practical activity of the present and previous Washington administrations has not been conducive to enhancing the Moslem countries' trust in Washington. The peoples of these countries are waging protracted and unremitting struggle against U.S. imperialism, clearly aware as to who threatens their vital interests. They also know only too well who covets the lands and waters of others, who concentrates naval fleets many thousands of miles from the U.S. coast, maintains and creates new military bases thousands of miles from its shores, including in the Indian Ocean.

The peoples have not forgotten that it was precisely the U.S. intelligence services that pulled off the overthrow of the legitimate government of Mossadeq and had imposed, for a quarter of a century, the bloody shah regime on the Iranian people. Toppling this hatred tyranny, the Iranian people rose for a struggle against the domination of U.S. imperialism. The developments in Lebanon as well as in other countries also confirm that Washington actively supports not the Arab, Moslem countries but those engaged in a struggle against them with reliance on generous financial subsidies and increasing arms supplies from the United States. The conference of Moslem countries which condemned the Camp-David collusion between Israel, Egypt and the United States, left it in no doubt as to who the Islamic people is opposed. The Islamic people is against the forces of Zionism which are being pampered and encouraged by the United States.

When President Carter wishes to present the matter as if the Moslem countries are against the Soviet Union he resorts to the big lie tactics.

For all this, however, he is powerless to make the Moslem world believe the inventions about some evil designs of the Soviet Union with regard to Islam and the Moslem countries. The peoples of these states know only too well that it was precisely the Soviet Union that has consistently defended there their interests. It is the Soviet Union that has advocated a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East based on a complete withdrawal of Israel's troops from all the Arab territories occupied by it in 1967, implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people including its rights to self-determination and creation of its own independent state. Can one really doubt that, were it not for the Soviet Union, U.S. imperialism would have long done short work of Arab countries, eliminated the Palestinian movement or replaced it by collaborationists?

Carried away by rhetoric, Carter repeats insinuations about a "Soviet invasion of Afghanistan." It is, however, an established fact that for one and a half years already an undeclared war is being waged against Afghanistan by gangs created and armed by Washington and Beijing. At present, all this is assuming quite definite forms of an almost officially proclaimed doctrine. The United States is institutionalizing its participation in adventures launched from Pakistani territory against Afghanistan. If the President of the United States were really concerned for the interests of the Islamic peoples it would not be difficult for him to practically prove his concern by issuing to the CIA and other U.S. secret services the instruction to discontinue the recruitment of mercenaries and the formation of gangs for infiltration into Afghanistan.

Comparing Washington's pious words and dark deeds, one is struck by the dissemblance of those who now chart the policy in Washington. So it comes as no surprise that such a duplicity causes indignation in the whole of the Moslem world.

MOSCOW PERSIAN QUESTIONS CARTER'S PRAYERS FOR KHOMEYNI

NC081826 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 8 Feb 80 NC

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: President Carter is very fond of delivering speeches and saying that he is a very pious person. So be it. This is something personal between himself and his conscience. But when religion is used for political objectives--and filthy objectives at that--then it is not something personal.

At a prayer breakfast for 3,000 high-ranking employees, after singing some hymns and after reading some verses from the Torah [as heard], President Carter delivered a brief speech telling the audience that every morning he prays for the good health of Ayatollah Khomeyni, of the 50 American hostages and of those guarding the hostages. Carter said that it is something difficult for him to pray for the health of those who vex the Americans, but that he cannot deprive them of affection.

By a strange coincidence, some days before this (?oratory) NBC TV carried a report on American Armed Forces preparing themselves to attack Iran and to occupy Iran's oil resources. On the same day that Carter informed the Americans that he prays daily for the good health of Ayatollah Khomeyni, the official White House press spokesman said that the sanctions which America can impose on Iran will be very effective.

There is an ancient Iranian saying which says that there is a place for everything. But today Carter says prayer is prayer and economic sanctions are economic sanctions.

DECISION ON SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN REPORTED

NC081441 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 8 Feb 80 NC

[Text] U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter has said that if the diplomatic efforts for the release of the American hostages in Tehran continue, the United States will not impose economic sanctions against Iran.

The United States of America has frozen Iranian deposits in its banks, has cut trade with Iran and has refused to deliver spare parts for the oil industry.

The State Department spokesman did not make any reference to the fleet of warships headed for Iran.

Last month the United States tried to gain Security Council approval for economic sanctions against Iran but this effort was thwarted by the Soviet Union.

PENTAGON STUDIES 'MILITARY VARIANTS' FOR GULF REGION

LD081648 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Pentagon's paper on military variants in the Persian Gulf has attracted world public attention. Our observer Viktor Glazunov comments:

The work of the paper made public just the other day began two years ago on instructions from Defense Secretary Harold Brown himself. The time sequence is an important element here because the paper on military variants in the Persian Gulf is the foundation of the Carter doctrine announced late last month. As applied to the Persian Gulf this doctrine of Washington's global pretensions commits the United States by self-imposed obligations to use military force if necessary.

Now the gulf region lies thousands of miles away from the United States and yet Washington has arbitrarily declared it to be a sphere of vital American interests. The United States administration would have the world believe that the Carter doctrine is a response to the Afghan events following the introduction at the end of December of a limited Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan Government and in line with the bilateral treaty. Officially, the Carter doctrine was indeed proclaimed after these events but it is common knowledge that after something and as a result of something are two different things. A cock's crow may announce the start of a day but it certainly does not mean that the day starts because of the cock's crow.

The Afghan events were merely a pretext in this case, if not this excuse something else would have been found. The basic points of the Carter doctrine were worked out long before the Afghan events. This is confirmed by the Pentagon's paper on military variants in the Persian Gulf. By the way, one of these variants provides for the use of nuclear arms. Let me remind you that it was back in 1977 that the Pentagon decided to set up a quick reaction force for armed interference in various parts of the world, particularly in the oil rich Persian Gulf. The American naval armada off the shores of Iran began arriving there before the Afghan events. The seizure of oil fields, the bombing of Iranian cities and the landing of American Marines in that country were openly considered in the United States before the Afghan events. Special military exercises in conditions simulating the Middle and Near East were conducted in the United States long before the Afghan events. In one such maneuver a marine strike force was followed by tanks and armored personnel carriers with pennants reading "Iran or Bust." And after all this, some dare to claim a Soviet threat to Iran.

The situation in the Persian Gulf is indeed explosive, it is explosive because of the activities of the United States, a country that claims to be defending the region while building up its military presence there for the sole purpose of defending its own military, strategic and economic interests, above all, its oil interests.

Tass on Military Build Up

LD082338 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1646 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Washington, February 8, TASS--The powerful armada of U.S. warships which the Pentagon has concentrated in the Indian Ocean was shown for the first time yesterday on U.S. television. The pictures, made public by the U.S. Department of Defense, vividly illustrate the feverish militaristic preparations which the United States is carrying out in this region. Preparations have been particularly stepped up since President J. Carter in a clear attempt to flagrantly infringe generally recognized norms of international law, high-handedly and arbitratily declared the Persian Gulf zone to be "a sphere of vitally important interest for the United States."

Relying mainly on brute force as its chief means for achieving world hegemony, Washington in fact has started to speak about the establishment of a U.S. military protectorate over the Persian Gulf region and its enormous oil reserves. To this end the Pentagon has set about an unprecedented buildup of the U.S. military presence in the Near and Middle East, concentrating in the Indian Ocean alone 28 warships including three aircraft-carriers. At the same time plans are hastily being drawn up for the rapid transfer to this region of U.S. land forces and aviation which will be used primarily to seize the oilfields and other strategic installations. According to a report in the New York TIMES, "the United States is able to airlift a brigade of 4,000 paratroops to the Persian Gulf area in less than a week, if the President issues such an order." In addition, the newspaper notes, "the 82d Airborne Division could be transferred there in 2 weeks if the countries of the region permit the United States to use landing areas in their territory." Observers point out in this connection that the main concern of the U.S. Pentagon and State Department is at present to try to draw the greatest number of countries in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean area into implementing the dangerous American plans.

This "diplomatic offensive" of the United States, is, however, coming up against the serious opposition of a whole number of countries in the area. UPI points out directly, referring to official sources, that the "majority of Arab states oppose U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf." Nevertheless, Washington continues to earnestly "coax" Somalia, Kenya, the Oman and Saudi Arabia trying to get from them the right to use their bases in exchange for promises of U.S. military "aid." Apart from the above-listed countries, and also the United States' partners in the anti-Arab deal--Israel and Egypt--the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR reports that "now Carter's government is putting special stress on the possibility of extensively using the port and airfield in the independent country of Djibouti which is strategically and advantageously located at the entrance to the Red Sea.

The press also points out attempts by the ruling circles of the United States to draw the Western European allies, and also Australia and Japan, into military preparations in the Near East region.

The speech by the former U.S. Deputy State Secretary J. Sisco, in the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee Subcommittee on Affairs of the Near East and South Asia is somewhat indicative in this respect. He in particular proposed that the NATO Armed Forces take upon themselves the functions of the U.S. troops stationed in Western Europe, if the latter are transferred to the Persian Gulf region, and also that the naval force of Western European countries should support U.S. activities in the Near East and South Asia. In its turn Japan, in the words of Sisco, could build naval ships and lease them to the United States.

The question of the participation of Australia was in particular discussed at the meeting held yesterday in the White House between Carter and the Australian Prime Minister Fraser. As a statement by a representative of the White House shows, Carter's proposal to create a so-called "structure of security in the region of the Persian Gulf" with the help of which the USA is trying to justify the "necessity" of military supplies to Pakistan and to transform the Indian Ocean zone into a sphere of American military overlordship, was discussed by Carter and Fraser.

In other words, the talks were about attempts by the ruling circles in the United States to weld together a kind of global imperialistic alliance against the countries in the Near and Middle East with the aim of seizing and plundering their natural riches. This is proved quite clearly by a UPI report quoting facts published by the U.S. Energy Department, that a total of 19 million barrels of oil a day pass through the Persian Gulf to the West. This is 40 percent of the "black gold" imported by the West.

OBSERVER REJECTS U.S. REPORTS OF SOVIET MANEUVERS NEAR IRAN

LD091625 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1448 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

["Washington's Political Dishonor"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 February, (TASS)--TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes:

To please President Carter, who has begun his new election campaign under the banner of anti-Sovietism, American mass information, or, to be more precise, disinformation media put out one anti-Soviet concoction after another. Thus, Washington POST observer Don Oberdorfer, referring to sources within the U.S. State Department, concocted for his newspaper a slanderous little article [stateyka] in which he regaled his readers with the alleged "unusual maneuvers and activation of Soviet troops to the north of the Iranian border." On the basis of this fabrication, Oberdorfer gets down to fantasizing further: "It is not being ruled out," he writes in particular, "that these maneuvers are being undertaken either to put political pressure on Iran or to prepare for a Soviet invasion of that country."

What was it that set the pen of the Washington POST observer in motion--apart from a deliberate desire to disinform the Western reader and to try to discredit the Soviet Union's policy toward its neighbors? It is beyond all doubt that the reason was the desire to disguise the United States' aggressive policies, to make the public forget the threats to Iran--heard quite recently in Carter's State of the Union Message to Congress--to distract attention from American gunboat policy aimed against the countries of Asia and Near East and from the attempts of the American claimants to world supremacy to gain new military bases in the region of the Persian Gulf and Africa to keep those fabulous profits which the Western monopolies extract through exploiting the natural wealth of yesterday's colonies.

At the present time the sovereign and independent state of Iran is effectively in a condition of blockade established by the American Armed Forces on direct instructions from the White House. More than 25 U.S. naval vessels, including 2 aircraft carriers, are concentrated in the Indian Ocean, including the entrance to the Persian Gulf. American B-52 strategic bombers are systematically carrying out flights over the areas directly adjacent to the borders of Iran. The sinister nature of these demonstrations of U.S. military might is quite obvious if one takes account of the officially declared aims of U.S. policy with regard to Iran.

In these conditions Washington's propaganda tricks can be described in just one way. It is a question of elementary political dishonorable conduct.

CIA Responsibility

LD101443 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

["Another Falsehood by the CIA"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 10, TASS--The U.S. mass media, referring to the intelligence services of the USA spread a report about alleged movements of Soviet troops on the border with north-western Iran. In an effort to make this report look trustworthy they even mention the number of divisions that allegedly are engaged in manoeuvres on the Soviet-Iranian border.

Making a reference to the intelligence services, the authors of a new anti-Soviet fabrication assert that these manoeuvres have the purpose of "either political pressure on Iran, or an eventual Soviet invasion of that country."

Such misinformation has become usual of late in the practice of the U.S. official bodies that are feeding obvious falsehoods to the mass media and then refer to them as a reliable information having a definite source.

But it must not be a secret to anyone that the only source of such misinformation is the CIA.

The Soviet Union declared many times that the expansionist policy, the psychology of colonialists is alien to it. The USSR does not cover [as received] either lands or wealth of others, which is something that cannot be said about the United States. By allegations about the "Soviet menace" to Iran and other such absurdities, the Carter administration seeks to cover up its own gross pressure on that country, the show of U.S. military strength, the attempts to justify the course at interference in internal affairs of the Persian Gulf countries under the pretext of "protection" of the vital interests of the USA.

Peoples of the Near and Middle East know from their own bitter experience where the U.S. interference in internal affairs of their countries leads. Instead of the Middle East settlement, U.S. military bases were created in the territory of Israel and Egypt. And now there is talk about setting up U.S. military bases in the territory of the Sudan, Kenya, Somalia, Oman and Saudi Arabia. It is talked with cynical outspokenness about the need of forming the "rapid deployment force" whose main task will be the protection of imperialist interests of the United States through direct military interference in internal affairs of Middle Eastern countries.

It is remarkable that allegations of the CIA crudely distorting the principles of the Soviet Union's foreign policy are dished up also to the Government of Iran, and some Iranian officials, refusing to see the essence of the Soviet policy with regard to their country, make official statements on the basis of these falsehoods.

It is well-known that the Soviet Union has for Iran the feelings of friendship and good-neighbourliness, respect for its sovereignty and independence. This policy of ours was demonstrated at a very acute moment when Iran became a victim of U.S. provocations, and the Soviet Union seriously warned the Carter administration against the United States' imperialist claims. Our policy remains unchanged. The competent Soviet bodies resolutely reject the U.S. version about movements of Soviet Armed Forces in the area of the northwestern border of Iran.

BEIJING 'OVERSTRETCHING' POPULATION TO INCREASE MILITARY SPENDING

LD082321 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1424 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

["Beijing: Tightening the Belts"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 8 (TASS)--Political observer Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

The Chinese leaders were forced to review their program for the "four modernizations" in the middle of last year due to the gamble it was based on and because it lacked the necessary material base, and to announce a course aimed at the so-called "readjustment" [uregulirovaniye] of the national economy. The latest attempt to bring the country into the front ranks of the "strongest" by means of a new "great leap" turned into another serious failure. However, in Beijing they have not given up the main pivot of that program--the modernization of the army, the militarization of the whole country and the rapid build-up of the PRC's military-industrial potential.

By what means are the Beijing rulers trying to attain this goal of theirs? By the same means as during the times of Mao Zedong and the "gang of four"--at the expense of overstretching the muscles of the Chinese population. In recent times the Chinese press has again been calling on the people for a "hard and selfless struggle" to overcome--as RENMIN RIBAO puts it--"numerous difficulties" in all sectors of the "readjustment."

The trade union paper GONGREN RIBAO, elaborating on this thinking, writes that the population must "with clenched teeth struggle to advance at a relatively high pace" the Chinese economy.

"With clenched teeth" means tightening belts even more. The same paper writes: "Although the level of incomes of our population is not high, it is necessary to observe strict economies in food and in meeting other needs" to be prepared "to swallow quite a few hardships."

The extremely low standard of living in contemporary China can be judged by Beijing's own admissions. According to official data, average wages of blue and white-collar workers in industry amounts to 53.6 yuan per month, which means that it practically remains at the level of the fifties--although prices since then have risen incredibly. The almost 750 million peasants receive even less than that. As was noted in the recent decision of the CCP Central Committee on agriculture, the annual income of every person living in the countryside amounts on average to only just over 70 yuan, while in one-quarter of all production brigades it is lower than 50 yuan per year.

The Chinese leaders are "making economies" at the cost--in health care and education. These costs are to an ever increasing degree transferred onto the shoulders of the population. As the newspaper HEI LONG JIAN RIBAO reports, on "instruction from the central authorities," in hospitals in many areas patients must pay for medicines used in treatment. In the No 1 hospital at the Harbin Medical Institute this measure cost the sick in 1978-79 2 million yuan.

The means extorted from the Chinese population go to meeting the increasing military spending. In 1979 it was planned to increase military spending by 20 percent, although the overall budget, according to the Chinese minister of finance, remained at the same level as the previous year. China now spends "a more significant part of the gross national product than any other country" for arms, stresses the British THE DAILY TELEGRAPH. The Chinese leaders are thus placing an ever increasing burden on the people in their attempt to create conditions for the attainment of their great-power hegemonistic goals.

MULATOV COMMENTS ON DENG XIAOPING SPEECH, EVIDENCE AT 'CRISIS'

OW051900 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 5 Feb 80 OW

[Commentary by station observer Mulatov: "Which Pessimists Has RENMIN RIBAO Attacked?"]

[Excerpts] Deng Xiaoping recently made a speech touching some of the issues reported by China's newspapers and journals about domestic policies and expressing his views on the four modernizations. Although the text of his speech has not been released, the newspapers and journals in China regard this speech as "very important." If we examine an important article carried recently by RENMIN RIBAO on the political tasks at present, it will not be difficult for us to understand the essence of Deng's speech. China's propaganda media has been instructed to adopt a "strong" tone in dealing with so-called "pessimists." We can see from the 1 February RENMIN RIBAO article that the Chinese authorities at present regard the broad masses of grass-root cadres and workers who have lost confidence in developing the four modernizations as "pessimists." In other words, the newspapers and journals in China cannot but admit that most of the people in China no longer believe the economic policies set by the Chinese leaders and that they do not have confidence in their future.

At a secret meeting held by the Chinese ruling clique, all these issues became topics for discussion. Deng's policy was criticized at the meeting, but as viewed from the reports carried by China's newspapers and journals, he not only extricated himself from the predicament, but also rammed through a decision to intensify efforts in implementing the domestic policies.

Some foreign observers believe that before Deng Xiaoping rammed through his line to suppress the so-called "pessimists" and those who express despair, there had been a sharp clash among the Chinese leaders on the question of which direction Deng Xiaoping is leading China. The propaganda organs controlled by Deng Xiaoping's supporters are strengthening their activities at present to make the whole country believe that Deng Xiaoping's policy will insure the realization of the four modernizations and that those who oppose this policy are committing the most heinous crimes.

In its 1 February article, RENMIN RIBAO warns: Our principle is not to say anything detrimental to stability and unity and to the development of the four modernizations. That is to say: If you are not satisfied, you should just sit there and keep your mouth shut. Otherwise, you will suffer. It was in this way that RENMIN RIBAO threatened the so-called "pessimists," those who expressed despair over the four modernizations and those who publicly opposed Deng Xiaoping's principle that the only modernization needed is military modernization. Now, the newspapers and journals in China have admitted that people are despondent over the four modernizations. This is clear evidence that the entire regime is now facing a crisis since the demise of Mao Zedong.

COMMENTARY ON 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-DPRK AGREEMENT

SK091107 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 5 Feb 80 SK

[Unattributed commentary on the 25th anniversary of the signing of the agreement for scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK, 5 February 1980]

[Text] It should first be pointed out, above all, that the agreement for scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK has played a great role in strengthening and developing the ties between the two countries in the scientific and technical sectors.

The cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK in these sectors is based on the principle of complete equality, reciprocity, and mutual economic assistance. The effectiveness of the agreement was fully displayed in the initial stage of the postwar period in which the workers of the DPRK (?healed) the heavy wounds, which were inflicted on the people's economy of the republic by the aggression forces of the U.S. imperialists and their Seoul stooges.

Under the technical participation of the USSR about 60 large-scale enterprises and plants were rehabilitated and reconstructed or constructed. They are power stations, metallurgical plants, chemical fertilizer plants, cement plants, and other plants in light industry and food industry, which constitute the economic framework of today's socialist Korea.

Thousands of the Soviet engineers have worked with the Korean friends at construction sites in the DPRK. They also participated directly in the training of cadre to high technical standards for the people's economy of the fraternal Korea.

Since the conclusion of the agreement for scientific and technical cooperation, the Soviet agencies concerned have provided the DPRK, free of charges, with 2,700 sets of designs, technical and [word indistinct] documents and with nearly 500 types of machinery, equipment, products and materials so that research activities can be conducted in power, automobile, tractor and machinery industries.

On the other hand, the achievements attained by scholars and engineers of the DPRK are being widely utilized in the people's economy of the USSR--production of a certain synthetic fiber and Vynalon fishery products processing industry and cultivation of precious medicinal herbs.

Rendering of advice by engineers constitutes a form of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK. In the past, thousands of Korean workers, technicians and engineers underwent on-the-job training or observation courses in the USSR and digested the advanced experience acquired and the scientific and technical achievements attained by our country.

The Soviet scholars and specialists, on the other hand, also undertook such activities in the DPRK. For examples, some of the recent such activities are as follows: Delegations of specialists from various sectors of the DPRK -- such as functionaries of mining, chemical, power and [words indistinct] industries and geologists-- visited the USSR last year. On the other hand, the Korean friends rendered the warm welcome to their Soviet colleagues. Such contacts are mutually beneficial and are contributing to solve important questions of the people's economy. The scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK will continue to be promoted this year as before. This can be seen in the protocol signed in Moscow not long ago. On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the agreement for scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK, the Soviet people express their firm conviction that the ties in these fields will continuously be strengthened and developed for the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

KYODO: AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON SOVIET TROOP WITHDRAWAL

OW090343 Tokyo KYODO in English 0328 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 9, KYODO--Soviet Ambassador Dmitriy Polyanskiy told KYODO news service Saturday he had no knowledge about a reported Soviet troop pullout from Afghanistan but said it could be possible if "the threat of invasion from outside" disappeared.

The ambassador was commenting on reports Saturday morning that Moscow planned to withdraw some of its troops from Afghanistan by the end of the month. Polyanskiy stressed that the Soviet Union sent troops to Afghanistan to protect a neighbor exposed to the threat of invasion.

"Much depends on the United States and China," the ambassador said, adding "the present situation in Afghanistan can end in the near future, unless the two countries try to escalate it."

AFGHAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER DISCUSSES 'AGRARIAN REFORM'

LD081457 Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Paris, February 8, TASS--Minister of Agriculture and Land Reform of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Fazl Rahim Mohmand spoke on democratic reforms in Afghanistan in an interview with the French ECONOMISTE DU TIERS MONDE journal.

The agrarian reform in Afghanistan, he said, is an important gain for the peasantry. The social base of feudalism in the countryside has been undermined. The point at issue now is the establishment of close ties between the peasantry and the working people of town so as to liquidate fully feudal relations in the country. The minister spoke on problems of the nomadic population, to which the state allots land for pasture and creates conditions for passing over to a settled way of life.

In his interview F.R. Mohmand exposed the lies of Western propaganda trying to create the so-called "problem of Afghan refugees". Traditionally, he stressed, every winter hundreds of thousands nomads, whose total number reaches 2.5 million, drive their cattle to pastures in Pakistan's territory and return to Afghanistan in spring. Counterrevolution uses this pretext for its allegations about the problem of "refugees".

The fall of the Amin regime, the minister said, has been welcomed in the countryside by all sections of the population, in the first place the poorest peasantry. We are drawing the workers in the countryside to participation in the national front, within whose framework they are given the opportunity to take an active part in the country's political life and defend its revolutionary gains.

CAPTURED 'TERRORISTS' IN AFGHANISTAN 'TRAINED' IN PRC

LD082014 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Here is a dispatch from Afghanistan by special correspondents Seyful-Mulyukov and Bazilevich, on an operation by the Afghan Army, which wiped out a terrorist band in the Badakhshan Province: The Badakhshan Province, in the highlands of Afghanistan, he writes borders on China and Pakistan. It is from there that terrorists' armed bands are sent to Afghanistan. Since the situation in Kabul and elsewhere in the country is returning to normal, the outside forces have focused their attention on the provinces bordering on Pakistan and China. Lately several big armed bands have infiltrated into Afghanistan. The stepping up of subversive actions against it should be viewed on the background of the recent visits to Pakistan of China's Foreign Minister Huang Hua and the United States presidential adviser for national security, Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Both of them visited the camps where the terrorists had been trained. There are over 70 such camps in Pakistan. First Huang Hua and later Brzezinski went to the Khyber Pass, right on the Pakistani-Afghani border. What is more, Zbigniew Brzezinski, while visiting the Pakistani border post, even took into his hands a Chinese submachine gun. A Pakistani soldier fired symbolically in the direction of Afghanistan.

When an armed band was routed in the Badakhshan Province, some of the men were taken prisoner and they said that they were trained at a special base in the Chinese province of Xinjiang. There they were armed with Chinese automatic weapons and machineguns. Two of the prisoners had snapshots showing themselves dressed in Chinese military uniforms. Arms of American make were captured from members of another band which operated in the province of Nangarhar, on the border with Pakistan.

The terrorists commit acts of sabotage and use brutal methods when clamping down on the civil population. Near Jalalabad, the bandits blew up the electricity transmission lines and for some time the city was blacked out. Meanwhile, another group of terrorists attacked the dormitories of the local university, took away with them several students and killed them most brutally.

The minister for the border territories, Fayz Mohammad, said tension in the border regions of Afghanistan has been created by the forces of imperialism and reaction and primarily of the United States and China. Under present conditions, the Afghan people are taking all steps to protect the independence and territorial integrity of the country and ensure a safe and peaceful life.

AFGHAN 'SUBVERSIVES' COORDINATED BY U.S., PRC, 'OPEN SECRET'

LD102201 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Here is a dispatch from Afghanistan, cabled by correspondent for the Soviet news agency TASS.

Lately, ever new consignments of American weapons have been arriving in Pakistan for subversive elements being trained at special bases for employment in Afghanistan. The gangs are already using the weapons in Afghanistan's provinces of Badakhshan, Nangarhar and Paktia. This has been disclosed by a former officer of the Afghan Army who had emigrated to Pakistan last autumn, stayed for a time in an anti-Afghan center in Peshawar and voluntarily returned home. His name (Farid) and this is what he said to the TASS correspondent:

The anti-Afghan center's activities are coordinated by the American Central Intelligence Agency, in close contact with the Chinese and following the recent Pakistani visit by the United States Presidential Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, the American backing of subversion against Afghanistan has become an open secret. Subversives are assigned concrete tasks, the former Afghan officer said. Once in Afghanistan, they should kill patriots or civilians like teachers and doctors; they are supposed to set ablaze schools and hospitals, blow up bridges--in short terrorize the population in many ways.

The subversive elements are warned that if they surrender to Afghan authority, their families, left in Pakistan, would be stabbed to death. The training is supervised by American and Chinese inspectors.

The TASS correspondent asked (Farid) to tell who headed the anti-Afghan center in Pakistan and he said those were landlords like (Mozab Ede) or (Zakriya) who lost their vast wealth and privileges as a result of the April revolution of 1978 in Afghanistan.

(Farid) named other people too, for instance (Mahmud Nazi), who amassed great riches, or a criminal (Gulbadin Eqmadiel) [?to all events) are at one in their hatred for the popular government who established the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Its outside enemies stop at nothing in their attempts to undermine it. If the truth were known and more and more Afghans at one time deceived by false propaganda, come to realise that truth is on the side of the April revolution supported by the entire nation, the former Afghan said in conclusion. [as heard]

AFGHAN REFUGEES RETURN HOME AFTER GOVERNMENT CALL

LD100938 Moscow TASS in English 0838 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 10, TASS--The working people of the DRA, who left their homeland as a result of the anti-people policy of H. Amin and his gang, continue returning home after the new leadership of the country made an address to the nation. According to reports reaching Kabul, more than 450 families returned recently to Herat Province. Afghan citizens who returned home expressed resolute support for the new stage of the April revolution. They condemned the criminal actions of H. Amin and his accomplices with regard to the Afghan people and expressed their readiness to devote all their energies to defending the independence of their country against the machinations of imperialism and reaction.

RELIGIOUS FIGURES EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN REVOLUTION

LD101217 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 10, TASS--Representatives of various religious communities of Afghanistan express support for the new Government of the DRA as well as the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. This is said in a resolution which was adopted by representatives of Ismailite clergy and circulated by BAKHTAR news agency today.

The new stage of the April revolution, the document says, has put an end to the suppression to which H. Amin's clique subjected the Moslems of Afghanistan.

IZVESTIYA DENIES PRESENCE OF AFGHAN POLITICAL PRISONERS IN USSR

LD110953 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Kondrashov 'rejoinder' article: "A Vile Fabrication"]

[Text] When publishing items on the Soviet Union the last thing the bourgeois press worries about is their authenticity or their authors' integrity. At the present time, with the authorities' connivance and, in any case, with their direct encouragement, the newspapers of a number of Western countries have been flooded with a particularly violent and turbid stream of anti-Soviet lies and slander. An inflamed imagination augmented by a pathological hatred of our country occasionally produces "masterpieces" of provocative lies which are truly mind-boggling. The reasoning behind them is: You never know, someone may swallow it. Here is a really new example. On this occasion it was Britain's THE TIMES which published a vile slander. TIMES correspondent Robert Fisk filed a dispatch from Kabul claiming that he had managed to learn that in the Soviet Union "hundreds of Afghan political prisoners are being held in a metallurgical plant in Tula, 140 miles south of Moscow." (My, how precise he is!) Fisk quotes a mullah by the name of Vaesa, whose existence, if you ask me, is extremely doubtful.

Well, that is sensation for you: Afghan political prisoners in the Soviet Union! After making much of the wild opinion expressed on this subject Fisk wrote, with a certain amount of embarrassment, that he failed to understand why the Soviet Union should want to hold these political prisoners. Why indeed, Mr Fisk? Especially as there are not, and never have been, any "Afghan political prisoners" in the Soviet Union.

In recent weeks the pages of bourgeois publications have been filled with one dirty anti-Soviet canard after another. If the West were to announce a competition for the vilest and most provocative fabrication about the Soviet Union Robert Fisk would have a strong chance of being among the winners.

BYLANTSEV COMMENTS ON STREAM OF WESTENERS ARRIVING IN PAKISTAN

LD082018 Moscow TASS in English 1854 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

["The Mecca of Afghanistan's Enemies"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 8, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Bylantsev writes: A group of American congressmen headed by David Obey, (Democrati, Wisconsin) yesterday visited camps of anti-Afghan bandit units in the area of the Pakistani city of Peshawar and went to the Pakistani-Afghan border at the Khyber Pass. It looks like Peshawar has become the Mecca of all those who are striving to sink in blood the gains of the April revolution in Afghanistan and to subjugate that country to the interests of world imperialism. The interest of the new "pilgrims" in Peshawar is not accidental--it is in the area of that city that the military rulers of Pakistan gave shelter to the Afghan counter-revolution and to all sort of bandit scum that are making armed raids into the territory of sovereign Afghanistan. China's Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Britain's Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, U.S. Presidential Adviser for National Security Affairs Brzezinski went recently to Peshawar and visited the area of the Pakistan-Afghan border at the Khyber Pass.

Transoceanic and Beijing "pilgrims" express their support for the anti-Afghan rebels and promise armaments. The question of concrete assistance to the rebels was discussed at Brzezinski's talks with Pakistan leaders; specific aspects of training and arming military formations that are used by the United States, China and Saudi Arabia in the undeclared war on Afghanistan were coordinated. Besides high-placed political figures, American "advisers" arrive in Pakistan. They are engaged in military training and equiping of bandit units. For the purpose of escalating the aggression against Afghanistan, it is planned to create new bases and widen existing ones for the training of saboteurs in the territory of China, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and, according to some data, in the FRG. Reports appeared in the foreign press that mercenaries are being recruited in some Western countries to struggle against the Afghan revolution. Foreign military interference in the affairs of the Afghan people is assuming ever growing scope.

GROMYKO RECEIVES INDIAN AMBASSADOR, DISCUSSES MUTUAL INTERESTS

LD071830 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 7, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today received the Ambassador of the Republic of India in the USSR Inder Kumar Gujral and had with him a talk which passed in a friendly atmosphere. Questions of mutual interest for the USSR and India were discussed.

IZVESTIYA ARTICLE MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF INDIAN-SOVIET COOPERATION

LD081543 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent I. Kovalev dispatch: "India: 30 Years as a Republic"]

[Excerpt] Indians highly value the assistance given by the Soviet Union in creating India's industrial base. Large-scale Soviet-Indian economic cooperation, which began with the signing of the agreement on the construction of a metallurgical plant in Bhilai, will be 25 years old on 2 February. In 25 years the USSR has given India assistance in constructing large metallurgical enterprises, developing a national petroleum extracting and refining industry and equipping and modernizing its mining industry and has helped India to construct 9 major machine-building enterprises and 11 power stations. This is just part of the all-round Soviet-Indian economic, scientific and technical, trade and cultural cooperation.

The friendship business ties between the Soviet Union and India are invariably based on principles of equality, mutual respect and mutual advantage. This is attested by the steady development of Soviet-Indian relations on an ascending line, independently of short-term political and economic factors. The 1971 Soviet-Indian peace, friendship and cooperation treaty and documents signed during the visit to India in 1973 of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to the USSR in 1976 are being successfully implemented. Joint Soviet-Indian statements and communiques have repeatedly noted the coincidence or proximity of the two countries' positions on the main problems of world politics--questions of the relaxation of international tension and ending the arms race--in their approach to problems of the peoples' national liberation struggle, the elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid in all their forms and manifestations and many other problems. The Soviet Union has a profound respect for India's peace-loving foreign policy, its course of nonalinement and its great contribution to the struggle for peace and against colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, which has secured India deserved prestige in the international arena.

Currently, when the imperialist forces of the West and Beijing have once again complicated the situation in Asia, people here are recalling L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the Indian Parliament session on 29 November 1973. At that time he said with great satisfaction: "A considerable number of interesting initiatives are coming into being, inspired by concern for Asia's peaceful future...." Among these initiatives L.I. Brezhnev noted the search for a formula to govern mutual relations between the states of South Asia insuring good-neighborly cooperation between them, the proposal to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone and plans for regional cooperation.

The prospects for the development of friendly relations and close economic cooperation between this region's countries and for their joint action against the militarization of the Indian Ocean were clearly not to the liking of the U.S. political strategists, military and monopolies and their Western allies. Nor did they suit Beijing. The subversive activity of these forces has been manifested particularly distinctly of late in the U.S. naval concentration in the Indian Ocean and in Persian Gulf region, in attempts to suppress the revolution in Afghanistan and in Washington's decision to supply large consignments of weapons to Pakistan.

Indian progressive circles clearly understand the danger of all these imperialist actions. The Indian press quotes convincing facts exposing U.S. and Beijing actions aimed at destabilizing interstate relations in Asia and interfering in Asian countries' internal affairs.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HENG SAMRIN VISIT TO USSR

Heng Samrin: Solidarity, Friendship

LD081131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 80 p 2 LD

[Text of speech by Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean People's Revolution Council, at 4 February Kremlin dinner in his honor, published under the general headline "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev!

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council delegation allow me to express profound satisfaction with this opportunity to visit the Soviet Union--homeland of the great Lenin, homeland of the Great October Revolution. I express tremendous gratitude for the warm and cordial reception given to our delegation by the leaders of the Soviet state and by the Soviet people.

The sincere words which Comrade Brezhnev has just spoken about us show that the Soviet people feel a sense of combat solidarity and inviolable fraternal friendship toward our people. Allow me in turn to say that the Kampuchean people also entertain feelings of combat solidarity and fraternal friendship toward the Soviet people. We are tremendously grateful to Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to Comrade Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and to other CPSU and Soviet Governemnt leaders for the enormous help, dictated as it is by solidarity, to the Kampuchean people, the KNUFNS and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council. Nothing can shake this indestructible solidarity.

Dear Comrade Brezhnev!

Dear Comrades!

We wholeheartedly congratulate the entire Soviet people who, under the wise leadership of the Communist Party--the great Lenin's party--have achieved outstanding victories, have built developed socialism and are now successfully building communism on the soil of their dear motherland, and who are waging a struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, expansionism and Beijing great-power chauvinism, against all forms of exploitation and against all reactionary forces. The peace initiatives put forward recently by Comrade Brezhnev are aimed at the relaxation of international tension, ending the arms race and strengthening peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. The Soviet Union's prestige in the international arena is steadily growing.

Comrades and Friends!

On 7 January the Kampuchean people celebrated the first anniversary of their great victory and the creation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the anniversary of the country's liberation from the Pol Pot regime which pursued a policy of genocide against its own people. Alongside the solution of internal problems and the tasks of rebuilding the country, the People's Revolutionary Council pursues a foreign policy of peace, nonalinement and independence and of moving from confrontation toward peace with neighboring states which is an important contribution to the cause of peace and security in Southeast Asia.

Already over 30 states and national liberation movements have recognized the People's Republic of Kampuchea. In the international arena Kampuchea adopts the same stands as all three countries of Indochina. [sentence as published] We are striving toward peace and long-term cooperation with the Southeast Asian countries on principles of respect for independence, democracy, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs and the resolution of all disputes by peaceful means, that is, we are ready to start talks and conclude bilateral mutual nonaggression treaties with Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Singapore, with the aim of transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, independence, freedom, neutrality, stability and prosperity.

May I take the opportunity on behalf of all the Kampuchean people, the KNUFNS Central Committee and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council to express once again sincere gratitude to the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for the enormous help and support given to the Kampuchean people. We in turn wish to be the Soviet Union's true friend and will make every effort to strengthen and develop friendship and cooperation between our two fraternal peoples. I express confidence that our delegation's visit will be an important contribution to the development of relations between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union.

I propose a toast to our common victories, to friendship, combat solidarity and fraternity between the Kampuchean and Soviet peoples, to successes for our peoples in all spheres, to the health of Comrade Brezhnev, Comrade Kosygin and the other CPSU and Soviet state leaders and to the health of all members of the Kampuchean delegation and all comrades present here.

The speeches by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Heng Samrin were listened to with great attention and were accompanied by prolonged applause.

The dinner took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Pen Sovan on Cooperation

LD081531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Under the Sign of International Solidarity: Soviet-Kampuchean Friendship Rally"]

[Excerpts] On 5 February the tousands-strong collective of Moscow's Lenin Komsomol motor vehicle plant cordially and fraternally greeted the delegation of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC] headed by Heng Samrin, chairman of the KNUFNS Central Committee and chairman of the KPRC.

Pen Sovan, deputy chairman of the KPRC, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army, took the floor and was greeted with prolonged applause by the rally participants.

Comrade Pen Sovan's Speech

It gives us great joy, Pen Sovan, said, to have the opportunity to participate in a ceremonial rally of friendship and solidarity between the Soviet Union and Kampuchea. This is the first time that a KNUFNS and KPRC delegation has paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union--motherland of the great Lenin, outstanding leader of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We, the speaker continued, have brought to the Communist Party--Marxist-Leninist vanguard and consistent fighter for the cause of the working class--as well as to the workers, peasants, intelligentsia and all Soviet working people, feelings of friendship, combat solidarity and boundless gratitude from the entire Kampuchean people, the KNUFNS and the KPRC.

During our visit we have seen with our own eyes the tremendous achievements which the Soviet people have accomplished under the CPSU's wise leadership.

Over the past 62 years the Soviet Union has scored brilliant successes, having turned a backward capitalist country into a great socialist power with modern industry, mechanized agriculture and developed science and culture admired by the whole world. All these successes are of tremendous economic and political significance and serve the interests of the struggle of the peoples which advocate peace, independence, democracy and socialism and which oppose imperialism, expansionism, Beijing's hegemonism, neocolonialism and all forms of exploitation and reaction. In this connection the Soviet Union's influence and role in the international arena are increasing continuously. The Soviet Union is now a reliable defender of peace and a mainstay of the world revolution.

The Kampuchean people warmly hail the Soviet Union's great achievements.

On 7 January, Pen Sovan went on to say, our people celebrated the first anniversary of the great victory. The People's Republic of Kampuchea was created as a result of that victory, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime of genocide, which was a tool in the hands of Beijing hegemonism, was destroyed and a new stage was opened in Kampuchea's progressive development. In a short time the Kampuchean people have scored significant successes in removing the threat of starvation and in restoring stability and the people's normal living conditions at the price of heroic labor and thanks to sincere aid from the fraternal socialist countries--the USSR, Vietnam and other progressive countries of the world.

During the past rainy season the Kampuchean people have sown approximately 1 million hectares with rice and other agricultural crops and have already gathered the first rice harvest. Many plants have been restored.

More than 40 plants are already operating in Phnom Penh, as well as the railroad linking Phnom Penh with Kompong Som--the seaport which has already received a large number of seagoing ships from foreign countries. The port of Phnom Penh also receives ships regularly. Pochentong Airport is open to aircraft of many foreign airlines.

In the sphere of education 1,550 schools are operating this academic year, in which 500,000 pupils are being taught. The country has 25 hospitals, 80 medical centers and 1,000 mobile medical groups. Markets have opened, and temples have been restored and are functioning. Families have been reunited and returned to their homes. Observance of and respect for the basic human rights have been insured. The 4 million Kampuchean people have clearly seen the gains of the new social system and are making every effort to build and strengthen people's power, to suppress the hostile activities of reactionary forces and to insure the country's security and defense of normal life. In addition to efforts to rebuild the country, the KPRC is pursuing a foreign policy course of independence, peace, friendship and nonalinement, which makes Kampuchea an effective factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The growth in the authority and role of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the international arena is evidenced by the fact that the KPRC has already been recognized by more than 30 countries and national liberation movements. Reluctant to resign themselves to defeat, the Beijing expansionists, American imperialists and other reactionary forces are unhesitatingly undertaking dirty intrigues against the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

These forces have mounted a spurious propaganda ballyhoo over the humanitarian aid being given the Kampuchean people, are exaggerating rumors of a military threat supposedly posed to all countries in Southeast Asia, are trying to impose a political solution of the "Kampuchean question" and are seeking to legalize their aid to the Pol Pot clique, to destroy the Kampuchean revolution and to split the three countries unity. Reactionary forces have gone so far as to gather together supporters of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary, Lon Nol, (In Tam), Sihanouk and (Son Sann), in order to create a so-called "neutral government." As a matter of fact they are minions of Beijing and imperialism, whose purpose is to restore the barbarous regime of genocide and turn Kampuchea into a base to undermine the independence and freedom of all three countries of Indochina, as well as peace and security in Southeast Asia. However, these black intrigues are a futile waste of effort. The past year has clearly demonstrated that under the new social system the state power and the Kampuchean people are united, and the KPRC is the sole truth and legitimate representative of the people of Kampuchea and the expresser of their aspirations and desires.

In order to counter unfriendly actions and threats to the fundamental rights of the Kampuchean people, our people wish to strengthen ties of solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union, the peoples of the other fraternal socialist countries and with all peace-loving peoples and peoples who come out for justice. The presence of the Vietnamese People's Army on Kampuchean soil at the KPRC's request is extremely necessary in the present situation in order to defend all the revolution's gains together with the Kampuchean Army and people. This accords with the interests of both countries' peoples and is in full accordance with international law and the UN Charter. This question concerns just our two countries--Kampuchea and Vietnam--and no one can interfere in it. Nor does it in any way concern any third countries whatever.

If tension exists on the Kampuchean-Thai border, as is maintained in Thailand and other countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN], this is happening because the Beijing expansionists, who have joined forces with American inperialism, are assisting in supplying and feeding various reactionary groups, primarily the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, which still enjoys the recognition of Thailand and other ASEAN countries. These groupings are constantly crossing the border into Kampuchea, undermining our country's security, order and rehabilitation and threatening our motherland's independence and sovereignty, as well as peace and security in this region.

The KPRC's stand was once again set forth clearly in the joint communique of the meeting of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries held in Phnom Penh on 5 January 1980. We seek to establish relations of lasting friendship and cooperation with all countries in Southeast Asia on the principles of respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political system, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and resolution of disputes by way of negotiations by peaceful means. We are prepared to discuss and sign bilateral nonaggression treaties with all countries of Southeast Asia. We are prepared to discuss and exchange opinions with the governments of Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore and Burma on the problem of really creating in Southeast Asia a region of peace, independence, freedom, neutrality, stability and prosperity. We sternly condemn the Chinese expansionists' aggressive, subversive actions and interference against Vietnam and Laos and are fully resolved to support the struggle of the peoples of these two countries in defense of their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

We fully support, the speaker emphasized, the Soviet Union's great efforts and particularly the important new initiatives recently advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, which are aimed at deepening the relaxation of the international situation and make an important contribution to the defense of peace in Europe and throughout the world. We condemn the NATO bloc led by imperialists, which is building up the arms race and increasing tension in the world. [paragraph continues]

We sternly condemn the American imperialists and Beijing reactionaries, who have united to undermine the revolution in Afghanistan and who are distorting the just actions of the Soviet Union, which has given great and effective assistance to that country. The People's Republic of Kampuchea expresses solidarity with and full support for the people of Afghanistan in the struggle to defend the revolution's gains. We warmly hail and fully support the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for national liberation.

Kampuchea and the USSR are linked by a friendly alliance and traditional cooperation. In our revolutionary struggle, at present as in the past, our people have invariably enjoyed the assistance and support of the Soviet people. Immediately after the defeat of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime the CPSU and the Soviet Government rendered the Kampuchean people tremendous urgent aid in the form of food, petroleum products, transport facilities and other essential materials to overcome the countless difficulties in the life of our people.

On behalf of the Kampuchean people, the KNUFNS and the KPRC, Pen Sovan expressed cordial gratitude to the Soviet people, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for their tremendous assistance and support, which nothing can prevent.

The Kampuchean people, he said in conclusion, invariably have feelings of sincere friendship for the Soviet people and make every effort to preserve and develop the ties of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

Delegation's Departure for Baku

LD091646 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and the Kampuchea people's Revolutionary Council, led by Heng Samrin, chairman of the front's Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, left Leningrad for Baku today. The delegation was seen off by Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, and other officials. While in Baku, the guests from Kampuchea were welcomed by Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azarbayjan Communist Party Central Committee, and other officials.

Activities in Baku

LD101424 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, headed by Heng Samrin, acquainted themselves with Baku today. The visitors laid flowers at the Lenin monument in the city's main square. A wreath was also laid at the eternal flame on the memorial to the 26 Baku commissars.

GROMYKO CONGRATULATES NEW SRV FOREIGN MINISTER

LD082202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Comrade Gromyko has cordially congratulated Nguyen Co Thach, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on the occasion of his appointment to that post. He expressed confidence that close cooperation and interaction in the joint struggle for the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy and social progress, against the aggressive plans of imperialism and hegemonism, will continue to develop between our countries.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES SRV AMBASSADOR NGUYEN HUU KHIEU

LD081515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Discussion Held"]

[Text] In connection with the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, Vietnamese Ambassador to the USSR Nguyen Huu Khieu was received in the Kremlin on 30 January by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During their conversation, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, it was pointed out that the history of Soviet-Vietnamese relations is packed with pages of fraternal friendship, proletarian solidarity and close cooperation in their joint struggle against imperialism, colonialism and reaction and for the triumph of the ideas of peace, democracy and progress. A major new landmark in the development of cooperation between the two countries was the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Vietnam signed in November 1978, which reliably serves the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Vietnam and is helping to consolidate peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

On behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Vietnam Communist Party and the Vietnamese National Assembly and Government Nguyen Huu Khieu expressed heartfelt thanks to the CPSU, to the USSR Supreme Soviet and Government, to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, and to all the Soviet people for the disinterested and valuable aid and support given to the Vietnamese people in their independence struggle and in the work of reconstructing the country and building socialism in Vietnam.

V.V. Kuznetsov stressed that, loyal to their internationalist duty, the Soviet people will continue to stand by the Vietnamese people in their efforts to build a new life and to defend Vietnam's independence and sovereignty.

During the discussion confidence was expressed that Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation will continue to expand and deepen in every sphere and that ties between the CPSU and the Vietnam Communist Party and between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples will be strengthened.

USSR Deputy Foreign Minister N. Firyubin took part in the conversation.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER MARCHUK, VO NGUYEN GIAP HOLD TALKS

OW091619 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW

[Text] On 8 February in Moscow, Comrade Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, held talks with Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the SRV, on the problems concerning the development of scientific and technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and SRV.

SUSLOV, CPSU DELEGATION LEAVE FOR PZPR CONGRESS

LD101612 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Mikhail Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Warsaw today at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. The delegation will take part in the Eighth PZPR Congress. The delegation includes Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Belorussia; Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Grishavichus, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Communist Party of Lithuania; Lyashko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers; and Aristov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet ambassador to the Polish People's Republic.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH ROMANIA

LD081253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "On the Occasion of the Anniversary"]

[Text] A meeting of Soviet public representatives was held in Moscow on 4 February devoted to the 32d anniversary of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty between the USSR and Romania. Speakers noted that this document laid a firm foundation for mutual cooperation and played an important role in the development of all-round friendly relations between the two countries. The principles of this document were further developed in the treaty signed in 1970.

T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, noted that over the past 32 years the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries have constantly developed and grown deeper. A decisive factor in the uninterrupted development of Romanian-Soviet ties are the relations of combat solidarity and comradely cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU and the direct contacts of party and state leaders. A delegation from the Romanian association for Ties of Friendship with the Soviet Union (ARLUS) took part in the meeting.

On the same day T. Dudas held a reception on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty between Romania and the USSR. Present at the reception on the Soviet side were the leaders of a number of ministries and departments, representatives of public organizations and other officials. An ARLUS delegation was present.

Bucharest Meeting

LD081255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] Bucharest, 4 February--A ceremonial meeting of the capital's public was held here today to mark the 32d anniversary of the signing of the first Soviet-Romanian friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty. A delegation from the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society was present at the meeting.

BONN CONFERENCE OF WESTERN FOREIGN MINISTERS CANCELED

LD090900 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's meeting with the foreign ministers of West European countries, scheduled for 20 February in Bonn, will not take place because of France's refusal to participate.

German, French Attitudes

LD092049 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn, February 9, TASS--Washington's "diplomatic initiative" has been a failure. It proposed that a conference of foreign ministers of five Western powers--the United States, France, Britain, the FRG and Italy be held in Bonn on February 20. According to the Western press, the United States expected to use the meeting to exert pressure upon its West European partners so as to draw them into military actions of the Carter administration aimed at aggravating international tension and curtailing business links with the Soviet Union, other socialist countries. Speaking to journalists in Bonn, a spokesman for the FRG Foreign Ministry has said "there is no ground whatsoever" for holding a consultative meeting of foreign ministers of Western countries. Meanwhile, the spokesman for the FRG Foreign Ministry reaffirmed that the U.S. Secreatry of State Cyrus Vance would come to the capital of the FRG for bilateral negotiations which are to be held on February 20-21. The newspaper RHEINISCHE POST writes in this connection that "the FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has been vexed by the refusal of Paris to participate in a conference of foreign ministers of Western countries. Serious damage has been inflicted upon the political front of the West," the newspaper adds.

Paris, February 9, TASS--A spokesman for the French Government has officially confirmed that France was not going to attend the planned meeting in Bonn. The FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY referring to well-informed sources, has specified that Paris supports the idea of consultative meetings, but not such which are held in "an atmosphere of confrontation." "Paris says 'no' to Washington," writes the newspaper LE MATIN today. The newspaper stresses that "the United States would like to lend to a meeting in the West German capital the character of demonstration of Western unity." LE MATIN draws the conclusion that "differences between Washington and West European capitals have heightened."

New York, February 9, TASS--Prime Minister of France Raymond Barre, now on a private visit here, has spoken to members of the Foreign Policy Association France, he said, does not want to assist any revival of "cold war," by resorting to extreme measures. We intend to use any possibility for a dialogue in order to lessen international tension. "The time has come now, Raymond Barre added, when it is necessary to work for cooperation, but not for confrontation." The prime minister emphasized that France "determines its stand in the light of its own interests and also the interests of the continent it is part of." A blow has been struck on attempts of the United States to coordinate actions against the Soviet Union, writes the New York TIMES. The newspaper stresses that American officials do not conceal their disappointment in this connection.

NATO ALLIES SHOULD RESIST U.S. CALLS TO DISRUPT DETENTE

LD091424 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

["Between Two Stools"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 9, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Portugalov writes:

Hardly a day passes without leaders of European NATO countries declaring their firm intention to continue the policy of detente and not to break off the dialogue with the East that is particularly necessary in the crisis situation, as they stressed. Indeed, the United States, despite the fact that it brought heavy pressure on its European allies, failed to make them support without reservations the course of the United States leading to the resumption of the cold war of the fifties with the level of military confrontation being immeasurably increased. But this is just one aspect of the matter. There is another side to it that causes perplexity and concern. The calls for "strengthening solidarity with the USA", the "guarantor of the West's security " are made now and then in West European capitals. This means the readiness of European NATO countries to assume a part of the "military burden" of the United States that "increased in connection with the events in Afghanistan", their readiness to turn their countries into the rear for the United States' "rapid deployment forces" in case Washington launches some venture in the Persian Gulf area.

Contacts of European NATO countries with the Soviet Union in all spheres, the most valuable achievement of detente, are being curtailed to please the United States.

Why is it that European NATO countries take this inconvenient position of being between two stools, though there is no doubt that the disruption of the process of detente contradicts their vital interests and that they do not have enough influence in the Atlantic alliance to sober up the overweened Americans? Among the reasons given in the capitals of NATO countries to justify this dangerous inconsistency, a certain effect on broad sections of the public of these countries have only two arguments. [sentence as received] These are, first of all, deliberations about the "Soviet Union's armed interference outside the sphere of the operation of the Warsaw Treaty" that, allegedly, increases the risk of military conflicts in Europe, too, and, second, the threat that allegedly overhangs the sources of the West's energy supply "as a result of the Soviet Union's getting closer to the Persian Gulf."

It turns out, however, that it is precisely the reckless hegemonistic policy of the "trans-oceanic guarantor" of security of West European countries that threatens them with grim consequences both as regards the increased risk of military conflicts and in the sphere of energy supply. Therefore, one can legitimately speak about the threat to peace and economic prosperity of Western Europe presented by the USA.

Indeed, is it not the United States that took of late the course at creating seats of military danger all along the borders of the Soviet Union? Did not the armed interference from the outside in the affairs of the revolutionary Afghanistan, provoked by the United States, create an immediate threat to security of our country, too? Does not the United States, having insisted on the deployment in Western Europe of its strategic weapons to which the Soviet Union cannot oppose anything of the same sort in the American Continent, disrupt the existing military balance? Did not Washington put off indefinitely the ratification of the SALT II treaty, seeking to put an insurmountable obstacle to the military detente? Does not the striving to destabilize the situation in Asia on the basis of the anti-Soviet U.S.-Chinese alliance increase the danger to peace, to say nothing of the fact that the Chinese expansion in South-East Asia is of disadvantage to West Europeans?

All this applies in an even greater degree to the new "Carter doctrine" under which the Persian Gulf area is proclaimed the sphere of the United States' vital interests, just as Western Europe or Japan, but this time without the basis of a treaty, without clearly defined obligations of allies, and, what is the main thing, without the consent of the countries of the region. This means in practice that the United States can decide to stage an armed intervention in the area whenever it sees fit and Western Europe will have to play the role of an armour-bearer during the conflict. Isn't this a military threat to Europe?

There is no need to speak about how such a turn of affairs would affect Western Europe's energy supply. It is not the Soviet Union, which does not covet oil of others, but the United States that wishes to plunder oil sources of others and use them without any control in the interests of its monopolies that threatens with disruption of the energy supply of Western Europe and with involving it into a disastrous whirl-pool of conflicts.

FRANCO-GERMAN TANK DEAL SERVES BUSINESS, NOT PEACE

LD090026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] LES ECHOS, the paper of French business circles, published an article on the decision on the joint production of a new tank adopted at the 35th French-West German summit meeting. LES ECHOS characterizes it as a decisive step along the path of military cooperation between France and the FRG. Those in charge of military-industrial corporations in the two countries, our commentator Viktor Levin notes, are gleefully rubbing their hands. Input data is being fed into computers--the production of the turret and the gun is the responsibility of France, and West German firms will undertake production of the chassis and engine. The results obtained show large profits.

The deal, signed in Paris by Ministers of Defense Bourges and Apel, promises profits to the value of DM17 billion. This vast sum, blinding to the eye and stunning to the mind, brings a greedy gleam to the eye. Bourgeois papers write about the deal of the century and a decisive move forward. The West German press does not miss the opportunity to stab the U.S. industrialists who, as was the case with the tank of the eighties, did not wish to share battle tank profits with the FRG and declined to cooperate concerning Leopard-2. Between the lines, there is maliciousness: That is, now the concerns across the ocean and will be outsmarted and will get nothing. Yes, this time Bavarian concerns and tank-producing enterprises, including the chief one, Krauss-Maffei, which finds itself under the political influence of Franz Josef Strauss, can be satisfied. They succeeded in grabbing a tasty morsel. For them this is all the more joyful since the decisive contribution toward the success was made by Apel, Social Democrat and minister of defense--a very noteworthy fact indeed. Regardless of the fact that Strauss who, by the way, has long been closely linked with Krauss-Maffei, appears in the coming Bundestag elections as the chief rival of Chancellor Schmidt, it is the Social Democrats who have made a deal about which the chairman of the Christian Social Union could only dream.

But not only this is surprising. However much in France they now may talk about the established traditions of military-industrial cooperation with the FRG, the agreements on the joint production of 5,000 tanks of the prospective model for the nineties cannot but generate thoughts about the dangerous nature of such cooperation. It would be incorrect to think that the French have forgotten how the Tigers of the Nazi Wehrmacht, those Tigers which served as the prototype for the new battle tank generation of Leopards, rolled across French soil. Today it seems that the rustle of banknotes expected from the profitable order, which reverberates in the ears of some politicians and industrialists, drowns out the noise of the tanks of 1940. The French, however, remember it, just as millions of West Germans remember. They have learned that ordinary citizens must pay for the profits of military-industrial concerns not only in taxes, but also in blood.

SUPPORT FOR U.S. POLICIES DOES NOT SERVE UK INTERESTS

LD082350 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] We follow with "Glance at the British Scene." Today it is by our political observer Vadim Nekrasov. He will discuss some aspects of the Tory government's foreign policy. This is his comment:

Now that the just cloud of propaganda stirred by Washington over the so-called problem of Afghanistan begins to subside, one can trace some of the basic factors which had prompted the White House to go back on the policy of international relaxation and arms limitation. One can also visualize some prospects in store for Britain if it continues to toe the American line. And let me say right from the start that these factors go against some of the main arguments that were used by Mrs Thatcher in a recent debate in the Commons.

Let's turn first to President Carter's State of the Union Message. It pivots on the concept of global United States interests and it proclaims American determination to defend these interests by the force of arms if need be. So, we are told that these interests are really of a global nature and that's that. But the question really is what makes Washington think it can lay rules to all other nations which may also have some interests of their own, or does this mean the American global interests overrule those of all other nations?

As for the Tory Cabinet, one can ask what is more important to its members, the interests of the British voters who had installed them in power, or the interests of the numerous American and other lobbies besieging the Capitol and the White House? Or can it be that some lobbyists on behalf of General Dynamics, Douglas, Grumman and other munitions manufacturers have found their way to Downing Street?

The hullabaloo centers on the problem of Afghanistan, and Mrs Margaret Thatcher faithfully echoes President Carter, foaming about Soviet troops invading that Asian country. It is really hard to believe that British Cabinet members never read papers and simply don't know that the presence of some Soviet military contingents in Afghanistan is perfectly in keeping with international law. If this is not so, one can also say that the British Army on the Rhine had invaded the German Federal Republic.

Recent developments make it absolutely clear that the sudden sharp turn on the United States political course was not so sudden after all. It was not an on the spot response to some unexpected change on the international scene. Afghanistan is not the cause of this change, but a mere excuse for it.

In a recent ABC interview, the United States national security adviser, Brzezinski, had a lot to say about the U.S. arms buildup which has been going on over the past 3 years. When a surprised moderator asked whether that really means that this radical shift in U.S. policy did not occur overnight, Zbigniew Brzezinski replied with a quick yes. He may have regretted his telltale impulse because it simply destroys the whole clever story of the vile Russians provoking both Washington and London into a belligerent stand by their treacherous invasion of Afghanistan.

Many political observers find much in common between the current pattern of Washington's behavior and the developments that had led to the invasion of Vietnam. At that time London resisted the temptation and refused to be drawn in what turned to be a shameful flop of the United States hawks. It remains to be seen whether the present British Cabinet will be able to recognize the true national interests of its country.

London's weakness in protecting true British interests does not escape unnoticed on the other side of the Channel. On February 7 the FINANCIAL TIMES said: Bonn has no intention to give any military backing to the U.S. strategy in the Persian Gulf. But it has nothing against the British doing this, for example. And Bonn would make up for this here in Europe. This makes it abundantly clear that the belligerent stand taken by the Tories can only promote some overseas interests. It also plays into the hands of some NATO countries who would like to take advantage of the situation in order to strengthen their own positions in Europe at the expense of their British partners.

SPANISH-SOVIET COOPERATION MAKES GOOD PROGRESS

LD090952 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

["Cooperation in the Name of Peace and Progress"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 9, TASS--TASS news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes: Three years have passed since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and new democratic Spain. Leonid Brezhnev stressed at that time that the point at issue was an outstanding event in Europe's political life. Speaking at the 16th Congress of Trade Unions of the USSR in March 1977, the Soviet leader recalled that we had established by that time not bad cooperation with Spain, primarily in economic affairs. "At present", he added, "one should believe, our relations will receive further development". Life has shown the validity of such hopes. Relations between the USSR and Spain have substantially grown and strengthened in the past three years. At present, they cover various fields: political, trade-economic, scientific-technical, cultural. Both Moscow and Madrid are convinced that Soviet-Spanish cooperation should continue to develop in the spirit of mutual trust and friendship. The year 1979 was particularly fruitful in this respect. Marcelino Oreja Aguirre, head of the Spanish foreign policy department, paid an official visit to the USSR in January. Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, made a return visit to Madrid in November. This exchange of visits at high governmental level confirmed the usefulness of the practice to maintain contacts and periodic consultations both on questions of bilateral relations and international problems, including the most crucial and topical ones.

At present, when the cold war winds have again started blowing from over the ocean, the determination expressed jointly by the Soviet Union and Spain to follow the policy of peaceful coexistence, detente and cooperation among all states, irrespective of their political and socioeconomic system, to do everything to deepen and expand the process of detente has acquired particular importance. In their joint diplomatic documents the USSR and Spain unequivocally declared against the continuation of the arms race, for taking concrete measures to reduce the present arms level, the measures which in the end would lead to general and complete disarmament. The support given by Spain at the United Nations to the Soviet proposal to strengthen the guarantees of security against the use of nuclear weapons with regard to the states on whose territories there are no such weapons and which do not possess them was highly assessed in Moscow. Among such states, as is known, is Spain. The USSR, for its part, is ready to endorse a corresponding obligation with all states concerned, including Spain. Andrey Gromyko said: "We want to see Spain which is playing a role in the international arena which is worthy of its possibilities and contribution of the Spanish people to world civilization". That is why the USSR condemns the rude pressure which is being put on Madrid by NATO (and the recent statements by Joseph Luns became the latest expression of this pressure) in order to join it to the aggressive North Atlantic bloc.

A successful development of Soviet-Spanish cooperation in no way means that Spain should curb its relations with other countries. This cooperation is not aimed against anyone. On the contrary, it is to the benefit of international cooperation on the whole, to the cause of peace and salvation of our civilization. The Soviet Union--initiator of the European conference on security and cooperation--and Spain--the country which expressed readiness to host the next meeting of representatives of the member-states of the European conference--have solemnly declared that the material and intellectual resources of states, achievements of science and technology should be turned for peaceful development in the interests of the entire mankind. Entering the fourth year of their cooperation, the USSR and Spain are striving to implement this noble goal into practice.

BREZHNEV SENDS CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM TO AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

LD101522 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 10, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegramme to the leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ayatollah Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni:

"I cordially congratulate you on the first anniversary of the victory of the anti-monarchist, anti-imperialist revolution which ushered in a new stage in the life of the Iranian people.

"I wish the Iranian people and you personally further success in the struggle for a better future, for the independence and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

"I express the hope that relations between our countries will continue to rest on the principles of friendship and goodneighbourliness, equality, non-interference in each other's international affairs and that their further development on this basis will serve the cause of peace and international security."

AHMAD KHOMEYNI VISITS HOSTAGES, CALLS FOR SHAH'S RETURN

LD091504 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 9, TASS--The Iranian radio and television report that Ahmad Khomeyni, son of the leader of the Iranian revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni, visited the United States Embassy in Tehran controlled by students and had a talk with them. In a conversation with American diplomats that are held hostage, Ahmad Khomeyni stressed that they have not been released so far solely for the reason that the U.S. administration has no wish to assume a reasonable and constructive stand in this question. "The United States Government," he said, "must ensure the extradition of the deposed shah to Iran and the return of the wealth he had plundered so as thus to ensure your release".

Greco-Catholic Archbishop of Jerusalem Hillarion Capucci who had visited the hostages confirmed that they feel well both physically and morally and have no complaints about the treatment by Iranians. According to a report of Iranian Radio, he stressed that this refutes "the United States' vicious propaganda" concerning the state of their health.

In an interview over the telephone to correspondents of the U.S. news agency UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, a spokesman of the students stressed that Ayatollah Khomeyni supports their stand concerning the American hostages. "It is only after the deposed shah is extradited to Iran, and in that case alone, that the American diplomats will be released by students", the students' spokesman cited the words of the leader of the Iranian revolution.

According to the PARS agency, Iran's Defence Minister Mostafa Chamran said that the Iranian people due to its vigilance and political maturity is successfully opposing the implementation of the U.S. plot whose aim is to overthrow the Islamic regime in the country. Chamran pointed out that the main element of that plot is the United States' plans of a "military attack on Iran and bringing U.S. warships to the coast of Iran". He also said that the United States is striving to use in the struggle against the Iranian people destabilization of the internal situation in the country and the economic blockade of Iran.

IRANIAN DEFENSE MINISTER CRITICISES U.S. AS 'PROVOKING STIFE'

LD102050 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 10, TASS--Iran's Defence Minister M. Chamran said in an interview with the newspaper KEYHAN that "the Iranian people is now waging its greatest battle against U.S. imperialism".

The United States, the minister said, threatens the Islamic revolution from several sides. It planned to attack Iran from its bases in Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Bahrain. But Washington must realize that American "commandos" will face the entire Iranian people and its many millioned army which will rise to the defence of the revolution.

The United States was harbouring plans of using the Israeli Army against Iran, M. Chamran said, but these attempts, too, are doomed to failure. By bombing oil fields, industrial centers, or the city of Qom, Washington will not be able to achieve its aims, either.

The United States, the minister said, is now trying to bring the economic pressure on Iran. It must be noted that the Iranian Armed Forces largely depend on U.S. equipment and armaments. This equipment to the sum of over 60 billion dollars is now without spares. Measures, however, are being taken to manufacture a number of parts in Iran, he said.

U.S. imperialism is seeking to split the ranks of the Iranian revolutionaries, is provoking strife and clashes in Kordestan, Baluchestan, Tabriz and other districts.

The Iranian people, M. Chamran said in conclusion, must show enhanced consciousness and vigilance, must strengthen unity of all the revolutionary forces.

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES ANTI-U.S. STATEMENT

LD101650 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 10, TASS--The Foreign Ministry of Iran issued a statement which says, specifically, that the United States Government, implementing its strategic tasks, seeks to consolidate its military presence in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, under the pretext of getting a release of U.S. hostages.

Trying in vain to intimidate the Iranian people with military strength and the economic blockade, U.S. imperialism proclaimed the Persian Gulf as a zone of its vital interests, the statement notes. The Iranian Government is convinced that in a long-term aspect, the present concentration of the U.S. forces pursues the aim of getting entrenched in this area forever, using international crises as a cover-up for such a policy.

It is precisely for this purpose that Washington is hastily creating its "rapid deployment force", is reinforcing its military bases in Bahrain and in the Indian Ocean area.

The statement of the Foreign Ministry stresses that the Government of Iran protests sharply against the presence of navies of foreign powers in its waters and resolutely condemns such military presence, regarding it as a serious threat to peace and security in the world.

Alongside with the principled condemnation of the United States actions, the statement of the Iranian Foreign Ministry contains pronouncements that are similar to the assertions of Western propaganda concerning the Soviet assistance given to Afghanistan in rebuffing the aggression from the outside, above all, from the United States and China.

BANI-SADR 'RESHUFFLES' PROVISIONAL CABINET, AFFECTS 'FEW'

LD102048 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 10, TASS--President of Iran Bani-Sadr made the first reshuffle in Iran's provisional cabinet. Reza Salimi was appointed acting minister of economy and finance. The resignations of Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Ne'matzadeh and Minister of Agriculture and Village Construction Sheyabni were announced.

According to PARS agency, Bani-Sadr said after yesterday's meeting of the Islamic Revolutionary Council that the cabinet reshuffle will affect only a few people. He denied the rumours that a complete change of the cabinet is prepared.

STUDENTS HOLD TEHRAN PRESS CONFERENCE, STRESS KHOMEYNI'S SUPPORT

LD101749 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 10, TASS--A press conference was held here. At the press conference, questions of news-men were answered by students who have seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. A spokesman for the students said that they have an official mandate from Ayatollah Kheomeyni to continue keeping the U.S. hostages. He also said that the stand of Khomeyni and the students on this question remains unchanged--only after the deposed shah is extradicted to Iran will the American hostages be released.

The students urged Iran's new President Bani-Sadr to continue firmly adhering to the course of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Iran's Ministry of National Guidance published the names of 23 Western journalists who were closely cooperating with the shah's regime. Among them are representatives of different U.S. and British newspapers and magazines, radio and television. They were regularly receiving bribes and even monthly hand-outs from the Iranian authorities. In return they were publishing materials that were avoiding the mention of the anti-popular policy and crimes of the former monarch and were presenting him as a "humanist and support of democracy". The documents exposing correspondents of U.S. newspapers New York TIMES, Washington POST, Los Angeles TIMES, of the British newspapers TIMES, DAILY TELEGRAPH, OBSERVER and a number of others were discovered by students in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

It is also reported that two American journalists have been arrested and deported from Iran. In violation of the decree issued by the Iranian authorities a month ago on the expulsion of all American journalists out of Iran, they continued secretly staying in Tehran.

New York, February 10, TASS--In connection with the fact that on February eleventh it will be 100 days since Iranian students seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, the New York DAILY NEWS published an article which stresses that Washington's hopes for the release of the Americans that are still kept in the building of the U.S. Embassy are connected, above all, with Bani-Sadr's coming into office in Iran. The main question now is how soon Bani-Sadr feels strong enough to issue an order for the release of the hostages, the newspaper writes.

In the opinion of the Washington POST, the press conference of students in Tehran was an answer to the criticism of them by President Bani-Sadr that increased in the recent days.

The New York TIMES writes that in the opinion of high-placed representatives of the U.S. administration, the sharp criticism of the students by Bani-Sadr can make them assume a more recalcitrant stand which will complicate the task of bringing about the release of the hostages.

COMMENTARY SCORES IMPERIALIST EFFORTS TO MAR IRANIAN-USSR RELATIONS

NC081407 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 8 Feb 80 NC

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Imperialist propaganda organs do not refrain from any attempts to discredit the Soviet Union and its peaceful foreign policy among the good-hearted Iranians. For instance, last summer, the bourgeois mass media started a commotion about remarks by Iranian Deputy Prime Minister Chamran on the so-called restrictive steps against Muslims in the Soviet Union.

Some time ago, the propaganda machinery of the United States and of its allies spread another malicious lie. In this so-called report, they again attributed remarks to Chamran on the USSR's intervention in Iran's affairs and on clashes in Tabriz between Azerbaijanis and Pasdars of the Islamic revolution that had apparently been instigated by Soviet elements. According to this rumor, pamphlets were found in Tabriz that had been published in the Soviet Union and had invited the Soviet Army to come to the aid of the Iranian people who were busy in their struggle against international imperialism. In this forgery, it is said that apparently Marxist groups in northern Iran are being supplied with arms and ammunition from the Soviet Union.

It is perfectly clear that these rumors are being spread in order to mar the anti-imperialist struggles of the Iranian workers, draw their attention to the imaginary threat from the north and break up Iran-Soviet relations.

In reply to questions put by a PRAVDA correspondent, Leonid Brezhnev has said: The claim that the Soviet Union apparently has expansionist plans toward Pakistan, Iran or other Middle Eastern countries is a downright lie. The policy and psychology of the colonialists are alien to us.

MOSCOW PERSIAN CITES TASS ON SOVIET MANEUVERS ON IRAN BORDER

NC091909 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1645 GMT 9 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Now an item which we have just received: The Soviet TASS news agency has described as slanderous claims by the Washington POST about unusual maneuvers and activities of Soviet troops on the north of Iran's borders allegedly meant to put political pressure on Iran or to prepare for an invasion of that country. The TASS commentator writes: The reason for these self-made slanderous fabrications is to stain the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy and to acquit America's aggressive policy toward Iran and other Asian and Near Eastern countries.

SYRIA'S AL-AHMAR CONDEMNS U.S. POLICY TOWARD MUSLIMS

LD082134 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party delegation of Syria led by 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the party, has paid a visit to the USSR. Moscow Radio correspondent has asked 'Abdollah al-Ahmar to express his views on the current events in Iran and the so-called Afghan question which is much trumpeted by imperialist propaganda. Here is what he says: [begin Al-Ahmar recording]

We are following with interest the international developments which are taking place in our area and other areas of the world. Perhaps the most outstanding development last year was the triumph of the revolution in Iran. Before this there was the advent of the revolution in Afghanistan where the people proceeded to develop their life along an independent line.

Believing in noninterference in the internal affairs of any country and in the right of every people to choose the road suited to their development, we have stated that all people, including those of Pakistan [as heard] and Iran, have the right to be the master of their own development.

However after the triumph of the revolution in Iran, what has happened? The former shah's regime has fallen. But the fall of that regime did not mean to U.S. imperialism the disappearance of an obstacle from the path of the people who want to get rid of the injustices which they had to endure for long under that regime. In fact the United States considered that by the fall of the shah it had lost one of the sensitive positions in our area because the former shah's regime represented this [word indistinct] and this power. Hence the United States has begun to pose a challenge and to attempt--by various means--a campaign against the Iranian revolution recently reaching the degrees of preparing for a direct aggression against this revolution.

What is important in addition to the fall of the U.S. position is the attitude of the Iranian revolution to imperialism and Zionism. The new Iranian leaders have declared that they would stand against U.S. imperialism and Zionism and on the side of the Arabs against the Camp David alliance [word indistinct] imperialism and would contribute to the efforts of confronting Israel's aggression and of regaining Arab rights. This attitude also incensed the Zionists, Israelis and Americans and the United States moved all its tools in the Arab region. The United States began to exert pressure on all its friends and allies to take part with it in all the efforts which it has begun to prepare for striking at the Iranian revolution.

But so far the United States has remained unable to take firm and final steps because it found itself faced by a people in Iran united against its plans and measures and because it knew well that the Soviet Union, friend of peoples and defender of their rights, could not remain as a spectator when it contemplates the implementation of such an aggression. That is why it had to make many calculations for the steps contemplated.

In the meantime, events in Afghanistan caused the ruling party in that country, to get rid of Hafizollah Amin who deviated from the line initiated by the Afghan revolution. The United States considered this as though it was an action against Muslims, raised such a furor about it and began a new relentless campaign against the Soviet Union, the people of Afghanistan and other peoples. The campaign has been waged under the smokescreen of the slogan of defending Islam and Muslims.

The United States enlisted all the forces which it regarded as its allies for this new campaign to attain objectives it had hitherto been unable to attain.

Let us consider here the aims of this campaign. As we have said the events in Afghanistan are an internal matter of concern to the people of Afghanistan and there is no justification for the United States or any other power to interfere in what is of concern to the people of Afghanistan for its own ends which may be defined as follows:

It is trying to reestablish its domination over our Arab area, the Middle East and Near East area. Despite all its plans and maneuvers, it cannot do so; however, it is exploiting such events as a justification for the reestablishment of its domination in the region. The second point is that the United States is the basic organizer of the Camp David plans and the new alliance emerging from them in our region. It also directly blesses As-Sadat's and Israel's steps in carrying out the plan it had laid down for the liquidation of the Palestinian question. When our Arab masses and all friendly states rose against this unilateral action, faced it with every means and prevented the United States from achieving all the objectives it had envisaged for this alliance, the United States wanted to artifically create a new event which could perhaps divert attention from the basic issue which is claiming the attention of the people of the region and the world. The campaign's salient aim is to keep the Arabs and Muslims preoccupied with a pseudobattle other than their own real battle against the Camp David alliance, Israel, the As-Sadat regime and the United States.

The third point which we may infer as to the aims of this campaign is the slogan of this campaign, namely that Islam is endangered in Afghanistan and the United States wants to help Muslims to defend themselves. This is strange coming from the United States. However, it is not the first time we hear this. It has voiced such words in the past but they were as false then as they are now. It is common knowledge that the United States recently, as we have stated earlier, has been preparing for a strike against Iran because Iran has launched an Islamic revolution. Therefore, how can it now say that it wants to defend Islam in Afghanistan when it is preparing to strike at Islam in Iran.

Before all this there was--and indeed there still is--Israel's aggression against the Arabs in Palestine and the occupied Arab land. The majority of the Arabs of Palestine are Muslims and the places in Jerusalem which were aggressed upon are sacred to Muslims as well as to Christians. Israel would have not been able to commit aggression against the Arabs and Muslims and to drive them away from their land were it not for the constant help it received from the United States. Furthermore the hands of the United States have been heavily and for a long time stained with the blood of Muslims in more than one region in the world. How can the United States in particular claim that it is the defender of Muslims and wants to protect them when it was the first to direct blows against Muslims and continues to direct such blows. The aims of this campaign are self-exposed, especially when it takes the course which has been turned into one for the exploitation of a people and their development for the purpose of achieving wicked objectives for imperialism. We in the Arab region have a clear view of the gravity of these objectives and of the danger of this U.S. campaign to the constant struggle of peoples to defeat U.S. imperialism and its agents [words indistinct] in our region. [end recording]

GROMYKO EXCHANGES MESSAGES WITH SYRIA'S KHADDAM

LD110959 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Cables"]

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko has sent 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, a cable in which he conveyed cordial congratulations on his reappointment as foreign minister and wished 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam success in his activity directed toward strengthening relations of friendship between the Soviet Union and Syria and achieving a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

In a reply cable, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam conveyed profound gratitude for the congratulations and wishes for the further development and burgeoning of friendly Soviet-Syrian relations.

IRAQ'S HUSAYN REITERATES POSITIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH USSR

LD092108 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Baghdad, February 9, TASS--President of Iraq Saddam Husayn spoke at a mass meeting here.

Touching upon relations with the Soviet Union, he said Iraq has no intention of reviewing them. These relations are built on the basis which both Iraq and the Soviet Union respect, he said.

The president said that a joint meeting of the regional leadership of the Ba'th Party and the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq approved of the declaration on the basic principles of relations among Arab countries. The declaration proclaims that the presence of armed forces of foreign states in Arab countries should not be permitted and calls for refusal to allow the deployment of foreign military bases in their territories and for the refusal to provide to foreign troops any types of services or benefits under any pretext.

If any Arab regime does not follow this principle, it is to be subjected to the economic and political boycott, says the document drawn up in Baghdad.

As is known, after U.S. servicemen were expelled from Iran, the Pentagon is stubbornly trying to find a new stronghold in the Middle East.

The declaration calls for solidarity of all Arab countries in case of aggression against any of them by any foreign state and also for joint actions to stop the aggression and for the political, economic and other types of boycott against that foreign state.

The declaration is submitted for the consideration of the governments of Arab countries, the president said.

COMMENTATOR DEFENDS TREATMENT OF SAKHAROV

LD081325 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 5, 1 Feb 80 pp 22-23 LD

[N. Tolin article: "Another Outbreak of Official Hypocrisy"]

[Text] There is a symptom: When the bass notes of the official representatives of the power that has decided to regain the post of world policeman give way to pompous sermons and lectures about humane values, you can conclude that one of the people who serve Washington's interests has been caught redhanded. Shameless interference in other countries' internal affairs, accompanied by propaganda ballyhoo, is substituted for serious discussion of the defense of human rights in the modern world, which does indeed affect the interests of millions and millions of people, including people in the United States.

...A valiant fighter in defense of human rights.... A courageous fighter for human dignity.... Moral greatness.... A true patriot....

To whom does that refer? To Academician Sakharov. Those are descriptions that certain Western state and propaganda organs have bestowed on him.

Naturally, the measures taken vis-a-vis Sakharov by the competent Soviet organs--namely, to strip him of his honorary titles and awards and expel him from Moscow to the city of Gorkiy--are declared to be a "violation of the Helsinki accords."

All this was to be expected. For several years now hypocritical humanism has been, as it were, the entrance ticket whereby cynical anti-Sovietism shoulders its way into the arena of public opinion.

Let us approach this issue from the viewpoint of the cold [bespristrastnyy] facts. Everyone knows that for many years now A. Sakharov has unceremoniously carried out energetic activity, opposing practically every aspect of Soviet domestic and international policy. Moreover, he made no secret of his readiness to do everything in his power to change the socialist nature of our social system. So he expressed his readiness to help those outside our homeland who in his view can act in this direction. All his remarks, sent to the West through various channels and then conveyed back to the Soviet Union over the airwaves of various "voices," found great favor in the West.

As for Soviet people, Sakharov's behavior has long provoked great indignation among them. Thousands and thousands of Soviet citizens rightly perceived it as undisguised hostility to his people's interests: as an attempt to use any, including the most underhanded, means to compromise the ideals for which they are fighting; to distort on farfetched pretexts or simply without any pretext the real situation in our country and thereby to earn himself the favor of foreign bourgeois propaganda centers, including the most reactionary of them.

Nevertheless, so long as this activity of Sakharov's was, albeit harmful, predominately ideological in nature, administrative measures were not used against him. His actions were exposed and denounced by ideological means. His behavior could not but be morally condemned by the Soviet public. Unfortunately, all this failed to produce results. Sakharov was carried further and further in the same old direction. Lately new features increasingly began to reveal themselves in Sakharov's activity, showing that it was assuming a new character. Namely: It is coming into increasingly open, clear and ostentatious conflict with the demands of Soviet legislation and our criminal code.

What does this mean?

As noted above, Sakharov had, even before, made extensive use of the device of sending letters to various foreign public figures and statesmen, mostly of a rightwing trend, with the aim of spreading slander against Soviet reality and Soviet policy. However, lately these messages of his have begun to voice increasingly powerful direct calls for all kinds of measures of external pressure--material and military included--to be brought to bear against our country. We will cite just some of the evidence.

In an interview with NEWSWEEK (United States) broadcast by Voice of America back on 14 March 1977 Sakharov called, in particular, for the "halting of deliveries of a certain type of technical equipment."

In an article published in the West entitled "Hopes and Fears" Sakharov wrote, referring to external pressure measures, that they include measures such as "a boycott of scientific and cultural contact, the temporary ending of deliveries of any types of equipment, a strike by longshoremen, and so forth." One would think that "hopes" of this kind on the part of this "defender of rights," if taken seriously (and the course of events has shown that that is exactly the way they must be approached, for they were consonant with the American administration's intentions), could even back then have caused real concern to everyone in the West interested in detente. But the question arises: Who among his present West European advocates even hinted to Sakharov that appeals of this kind are not only not "patriotic" but are dangerous from the viewpoint of detente's interests?

Let us continue. In a conversation (November 1979) between Senator Buckley and Sakharov circulated widely in the West, Sakharov issued literally the following call: "Pressure the USSR by restricting food exports to it, pressure it in pricing policy.... Every possible lever of influence," he said, "must be used--covert and overt diplomacy, the press, demonstrations and other effective means: the temporary abandonment of cooperation in particular spheres, legislative restrictions on trade and contacts...."

It is clear that the American administration inspired Sakharov via its services to make remarks of this kind in the interests of propaganda backing for its anti-Soviet aims. He entirely justified the hopes pinned on him....

One way or another, both objectively and subjectively he operated in this context--let us not be afraid to say it--as an accomplice of imperialist organs in their activity directly aimed not merely against particular aspects of the Soviet Union's state policy, but against the vital interests of all the Soviet people, from the standpoint of a person seeking consciously and actively to cause them direct harm. We may ask: Is that supposed to be "moral"? Is that "patriotic"?

Finally, the newest evidence: In a 20 January interview granted to America's NBC television company Sakharov openly urged that the efforts of all NATO countries be united in pressuring the Soviet Union and that "there be no wavering on this." He approved the American administration's decision to employ economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and urged that the system of measures in this direction be further developed.

Thus a man with a Soviet passport acted as though he were an official of an imperialist state's apparatus and expressed the readiness to serve its interests, whatever that might cost the people of the country of which he is a citizen and whatever it might mean for detente. That is action from positions not of patriotism, but of national betrayal, and betrayal in the sphere of practical policy, not propaganda.

Such actions are not merely a violation of one's civic duty. They are an obvious violation of the Soviet land's legislation. So far as is known, actions of this kind are also characterized as criminal by the legislation of a number of foreign countries, including those that call themselves the "great democracies."

Take, for instance, section 18 of the U.S. legal code. It contains the following paragraph (No 953): "Any U.S. citizen, wherever he may be, who without the sanction of the United States directly or indirectly starts or maintains a correspondence or relations with any foreign government, official or representative of such a government WITH THE INTENTION OF INFLUENCING THE MEASURES OR ACTIONS OF THAT FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, official or represeentive RELATING TO DISPUTES OR CONTROVERSIES WITH THE UNITED STATES [capitalized passages published in boldface] is liable to a fine of $5,000, a term of imprisonment of up to 3 years, or both" (the emphasis is ours--the author). If you consider the calls by Sakharov cited above in the light of this American paragraph, surely the U.S. State Department's complaints about the measures taken against this Soviet citizen are hypocriticial?!

The USSR has a Constitution of its own, and Article 39 of it says: "Citizens' exercise of their rights and freedoms must not be detrimental to the interests of society and the state or to the rights of other citizens." This provision of the Soviet Constitution is in complete accordance with Article 19 of the internatioal pact on civil and political rights, which says that enjoyment of the right to subscribe to opinions of one's own and freely to express those opinions irrespective of state borders is intended by restrictions established by law which are necessary, in particular, "to protect state security, public order and the population's health or morality."

Even that is not all as far as Sakharov's activity is concerned. Sakharov is versed in a number of questions that constitute state secrets, questions relating to such a serious sphere as our country's defense capability. He had, even before, half-tried to share his information with foreign organs within which there are people whose hearing is acute regarding questions of this kind.

The Soviet organs of power did everything possible to forestall him from taking such criminal action and to stop him in time on this path dangerous to our national interests. It was regarding precisely this question that he was on one occasion called to the USSR Prosecutor's Office and warned of the impermissiblity of moves of that kind. At the time Sakharov tried to depict this summons as a means of intimidating him, whereas it was not only a measure to prevent the leaking of our military technical secrets, but also a manifestation of a pretty loyal attitude toward his personal fate. However, Sakharov heeded neither these warnings, nor the demands of a Soviet citizen's conscience and reason.

Recently it was reliably established that he had conveyed, or tried to convey, abroad a number of pieces of information relating to the most serious problems of our defense capacity.

Finally, yet another thing. Over the course of many years Sakharov had contacts with many foreign figures. Lately he had also made attempts to set up a kind of organization of so-called "dissidents" with the participation of not only Soviet but even foreign citizens--an organization that could coordinate their activity aimed against the socialist countries' interests.

He claimed the "right" to struggle shamelessly against the Soviet system and state, although this activity was a violation--a constant and gross violation--of Soviet law.

There can be no doubt that all these actions were entirely in accord with the interests of anti-socialist forces in the West, and primarily the United States. But one wonders, what does defense of "human rights" have to do with this?

According to our--and not only our--legislative norms, the citizen who commits the aforementioned actions is supposed to face prosecution for, we repeat, it is a question not of convictions, not of freedom of thought and speech, but of actions that quite openly, or to be more accurate impertinently, flout the interests of millions of Soviet people and the laws protecting those interests.

We may be asked: Is there no provision in the Soviet Union that accusations of this kind must be proved in a procedure laid down by the law--that is, via a trial?

Yes, of course. The USSR Prosecutor's Office has all the necessary material to pass these charges on for consideration by judicial organs. Nevertheless, although Sakharov's activity comes into the category of actions punishable by law and merits criminal liability, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has decided for the time being to confine itself to the measure of his administrative expulsion from the Moscow city limits.

Let us return once again to the Western commentators (and also to representatives of official bodies). They speak of "arrest" (the British Foreign Office) and "arrest and exile" (the Norwegian Foreign Ministry). Propaganda organs are seeking to fuel all kinds of terrors....

It is clear to everyone that administrative expulsion is not "arrest" or "exile." In fact Sakharov is living at the present time in the city of Gorkiy--a large oblast center. He has been given a four-room apartment. He retains the necessary material support. His wife's movements are not restricted and she can travel to Gorkiy.

In our opinion, this is very indulgent treatment of a person who so clearly acted against the law and interests of his motherland.

Yes, the socialist society is a humane society. Humane in the straightforward sense of the world, humane in its actions.

Furthermore, it in no way tends to be hypocritical about humanity. What do we mean? the reader will ask. One very simple thing. If we are in favor of humanity, we will not, unlike some, shield the Pol Pot clique or eulogize the murderer Hafizollah Amin. Of course, we will not portray as a patriot a person who has done as much as possible to harm his people.

Frankly, one would think the imperialist West is indifferent to the fate of Sakharov as a person. What it is not indifferent to is precisely his anti-Soviet activity. The latest American doctrine does not envisage only economic sanctions. It envisages "removing the completely unjustified restrictions in our (that is, the American--the author) capacity to collect intelligence data...." When a few years ago Washington began to indulge in talk of "human rights," that was the precise time when, as all the world now knows, CIA agents were training SAVAK agents in Iran in sophisticated methods of torturing political prisoners. These were tried out on dozens, hundreds, maybe thousands of people....

The people in the West's ruling circles who sincerely champion human rights, political morality and humanity certainly have somewhere to direct the feelings that possess them.

PAPER LEVELS SLANDER CHARGES AGAINST WRITER KOPELEV

LD081655 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Feb 80 p 6 LD

[S. Astapenko article: "Judas in the Role of Don Quixote"]

[Text] A man moves along Bolshaya Gruzinskaya Street. In appearance he is very imposing--well-built, bearded and with a heavy cane in his hand. He looks down on the passers-by with an obvious sense of superiority.

He crosses a small park and rings the bell at the door of a two-story, green-painted, detached house. There is a metal plaque on the building: "Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany." The door is promptly thrown open. Obviously the visitor was expected.

Half an hour later our hero reappears in the street. He appears with a bulky and obviously heavy box. There is no trace of his earlier imposing appearance: He drags his load with difficulty, sweating, his fur hat has slipped to the back of his neck and his leather coat has come undone. He stumbles and almost falls, but he does not let go of his burden.

We do not know what was in the case this time, but Mr Kopelev regularly receives parcels of food and clothes which are sent via diplomatic channels. And it is not for his beautiful eyes or his full beard that he gets them. In exchange he delivers so-called "spiritual food" or more exactly--anti-Soviet goods--and moreover he does so assiduously and willingly, not out of fear or conscience.

As is known, some people in the West are now fuelling war psychosis and antisocialist hysteria in every possible way. These circles would like to put a stop to the fresh winds which are now blowing over the world and primarily over Europe, and to poison the international atmosphere in the age of detente. What for? So as to more actively push through their militarist plans like the ones which the NATO December session approved on the Pentagon's orders. And this is where Kopelev's services are needed.

...Each phrase is more pretentious than the previous one. Sheer moralizing. But how many historical allusions there are, how many famous names--there are, you see as many as in a whole volume of the great Soviet encyclopedia!

A rich stream of didactics and "erudition" swamped the audience of a recent Deutsche Welle broadcast which had a single, sole objective--to prove the "goodness and disinterestedness" of the latterday "defenders of human rights." Yes, don't be surprised, it transpires that it is precisely they who are the "genuine defenders of the persecuted", the "zealots", and that in them "lives a readiness for self-sacrifice" and so on in similar vein. Everyone else must take their cue from them and imitate them.

Several times a line of verse is heard (the program ends with it too): "Mankind's life depends on the mutual guarantee of goodness".

Then the announcer says: "You have been listening to a statement by Lev Kopelev." And everything falls into place. After all, for umpteen years now L.Z. Kopelev has been depicting himself as the defender of goodness and justice and arraying himself in Don Quixote's clothes. He often says: "I am Don Quixote." Yet at the same time he is extremely actively engaged in activities which have nothing in common with either justice or goodness.

Kopelev is fond of repeating: "I have a combative life story." Perhaps this is true. But it all depends on what is meant by the word "combative."

In 1927 he was expelled from the Komsomol for anti-Soviet opinions which the young Lev Kopelev expressed at every step, and also for drinking bouts and hooliganism.

Later, in conversation with friends he would proudly call his expulsion from Komsomol his first combat baptism. Then there were more "baptisms". Together with his cousin he joined an anti-Soviet underground group and distributed provocative leaflets. They were both arrested. But even then the 18-year old Lev had an inherent wiliness. He quickly heaped all the blame on his relative: I, he says, am not to blame, it was all my cousin's fault--and he got off scot free.

By the way, in the accounts of his life which Kopelev set about having published in the West in the mid-seventies, he did not say one word about how he betrayed his "dearly beloved" relative...

Kopelev always acts in the same way: He secretly sends his latest lampoon abroad where a hullabaloo is created and the author is passed off as a "human rights fighter", who is being victimized, oppressed and demeaned.

Oppressed and demeaned? But only last year, Kopelev spent not less than 5 months at holiday homes. Everywhere he was with his wife Raisa Orlova. As a member of the USSR Writers' Union she had been granted--with a considerable discount too--vacation passes at the expense of the literary fund.

How many similar "injuries" were inflicted on Kopelev in one year!

But let us return to how the "human rights fighter" disseminates his creative work beyond abroad. Even recordings of conversations between Kopelev and leaders of the USSR Writers' Union, his literary colleagues, have found their way abroad. It turns out that on arrival home, he would record the conversation that had just taken place then "edit" it in the appropriate way: He would add something, omit something and send it "to the other side".

Nowadays the only thing in which Kopelev is engaged, is supplying our opponents with propaganda materials. His flat in Moscow is a den of ideological acts of sabotage and the venue for meetings with Western emissaries.

Not so long ago the slanderer broke into the "publicistic arena"--he composed an extensive opus of some 700 or more (!) pages. This work, published in the FRG, tells of Kopelev's participation in the war. It was strenuously advertised in the aforementioned Deutsche Welle broadcast and also by other bourgeois "radio voices".

Why such attention? The work of art is packed with vile insinuations about our country and about Soviet military heroes. Certain utterances are so disgusting and false, that even Deutsche Welle did not begin to quote them. It was too obvious a lie! Only Goebbels' propagandists used to write about Soviet soldiers like that!

It is not without reason that Kopelev's opus has the subtitle of "An Attempt at Confession"--it really is the ideological confession of a renegade.

During the war years, in conversations with soldiers and officers, Kopelev openly stood up for the Hitlerites. Now he pretends that he has "reformed" and publicly beats his breast: "I hate fascists." But these are just words; here now are the facts.

In actual fact he minimizes in his work the guilt of the Nazis before humanity and before the Soviet people. He supports those who collaborated in one way or other with Hitler's Germany.

It is impossible to regard these pronouncements as other than a glaring outrage against the Soviet heroes; who used their own bodies to block firing slits, threw themselves under enemy tanks, rammed Hitlerite airplanes and saved German women and children and gave them food and shelter at the price of their own lives.

And there is another instance that we must not keep quiet about. Kopelev's autobiography adds grist to the mill of the most reactionary forces, of those who are now actively helping the fascists and other ultra-rightwingers to gather strength, of those who demand the release of Rudolf Hess--a close comrade in arms of Hitler's--from Spandau Prison. He was sentenced to life imprisonment there at the Nuremberg trial. Of those who march in black shirts along the streets of America and West German cities...

So Kopelev has closed ranks with the fascists, the most unbridled enemies of socialism.

Now for certain others of Kopelev's character traits.

In his works he tries his utmost to elevate his own image. However, the real truth creeps in from time to time, and the author's hypocrisy becomes obvious. I will quote examples about which he himself writes.

The war. Major Kopelev discovers a badly wounded German woman. How does this "humanist" react? Does he render assistance? Nothing of the sort. "Begin bandaging, look for medical orderlies, if possible, but who will consent," the major begins to weigh up. The matter ends with the wounded woman being shot.

The anti-Soviet activities of the young Lev have already been mentioned. Then he had already learned to forge documents successfully and steal money from his mother. As he records these feats of his with ecstasy, Kopelev informs us that he accomplished them more than once and at a much later age.

But he especially relishes his feats in bed. He discusses women with unconcealed cynicism.

And this fellow calls himself a Don Quixote! From our school days we remember with what respect the knight of the sorrowful countenance threatened women. He addressed Dulcinea del Toboso in the following manner: "Oh, Dulcinea, mistress of my heart, flower of beauty...."

And it is worth quoting one other utterance of Don Quixote's. "I...despised worldly goods, but not honor," he said. As is known, cupidity was alien to the Spanish Hidalgo and he did not think of gain. Kopelev though thinks primarily of how to snatch as much as he can.

He is full of contempt for those around him. Do you know what the author of the 700-page "global opus" calls his acquaintenances? One he calls a "semiliterate ignoramus and slanderer," another--"an unabashed liar," a third--"a cowardly nonentity". The heroes of this opus are all villains and scoundrels. [paragraph continues]

Only the author, that is to say Lev Kopelev, appears as the noble knight, indeed in the list of "genuine people" he also counts dissidents and of course hiw own wife--the very say whose travel warrants he uses in order to careen round the Black Sea and Baltic coasts. In the dedication attached to his lampoon, it says: "To Raisa Kopeleva (Orlova)--wife and friend; this book was only written thanks to her."

And Kopelev assigns the most positive characteristics possible to one yet other person--"to his own dearest self." Thus he says: I am a distinguished scholar and major literateur. But you cannot replace talent with self-glorification. For this reason, although Kopelev from childhood hankered after fame and dreamt of literary acclaim, success has not nor will, come his way...

But why does Kopelev need Don Quixote's armor? For camouflage--to conceal his real being which he has tried to mask for a long time. However it is obvious that he is a veritable internal emigree, an enemy of the socialist system. The story of his life is the story of the steady downfall of a man who hates his motherland. Kopelev's activities provoke in Soviet people only one feeling--disgust.

If we were to search for literary, historical and other parallels, as Kopelev loves to do, then he is none other than a Judas, who has betrayed his cousin, his country and his people.

SOVIET DISSIDENTS CALL FOR OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

LD041950 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] An appeal to public opinion of the entire West to block the repressive spiral under way in the Soviet Union by preventing the staging of the Olympic games in Moscow was issued today by Soviet dissidents Bukovskiy, Plyushch and Gorbanevskaya during a press conference held in the offices of MONDO OPERAIO in Rome, in the presence of Socialist Party Secretary Bettino Craxi.

Answering questions put by journalists, Bukovskiy described as irresponsible the decision to accept Moscow as the scene for the Olympics, because this sanctioned the irreversibility of repression.

At the end of the press conference, Craxi observed among other things that we have now reached a point where the Olympics are faced with an objective difficulty. The Soviets, too, have said that there can be no Olympics without the American athletes.

Also present at the press conference was Viktor Zaslavskiy, an exiled Russian economist and sociologist now lecturing in a Canadian university. Zaslavskiy was interviewed by Salvo Ponce de Leon. [begin recording]

[Question] The arrest and banishment of Sakharov represents above all, a hard blow to the Soviet scientific world. Does this mean a change in the relations between the Soviet Government and the country's scientific intelligentsia?

[Answer in Russian fading to Italian translation] The observation is accurate, however Zaslavskiy believes that this will not be immediately reflected in the research field in the Soviet Union, because for a long time now Sakharov has not taken part in any type of activity relating in particular to scientific research in the military and war fields, and so on. It is very important that Sakharov has kept membership in the Academy of Sciences up to now, (?but I do not guarantee this).

[Question] Is another Sakharov possible?

[Answer] Sakharov is undoubtedly a great exception. Recently, someone called him the atheist saint. He has become the symbol of the Soviet Union.

With him, there would be a few others, for instance the mathematician (Shasarinich) and a few others, but they are all isolated cases and [words indistinct].

[Question] Consequently, you believe that with the arrest of Sakharov, the regime has inflicted a harsh blow at the potential scientific dissidence?

[Answer] I think not, because Sakharov has continued to talk, and as long as he remains alive and a member of the Academy of Sciences and in good health, he will continue to protest. And this could also have a positive effect on the other dissidents, in the sense that he is demonstrating that until one is dead, one can protest, and that the protest reaches the West in some way. [end recording]

OCTOBER IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE MATERIALS PUBLISHED

LD111005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 80 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Cause of the Whole Party"]

[Text] The anthology "Cause of the Whole Party" (Delo Vsey Partii) has been published. It contains the materials of the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers held in Moscow 16-17 October 1979. The conference discussed progress in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

M.A. Suslov's report "Cause of the Whole Party" and the speeches by B.N. Ponomarev, R.N. Demichev and other conference participants illumine questions of further raising the quality and effectiveness of ideological and political education work, analyze positive experience and shortcomings and define the priority tasks of party organizations in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution.

The anthology has been published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

DEATH OF USSR DEPUTY FINANCE MINISTER MASLENNIKOV REPORTED

LD071649 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 6 LD

[Excerpts] Vyacheslav Nikitich Maslennikov, USSR deputy minister of finance member of the CPSU since 1956 and candidate of economics sciences, died suddenly on 28 January 1980 in his 51st year.

Vyacheslav Nikitich was born in 1929 in a worker's family in the village of Borizovo, Mozhayskiy Raykon, Moskovskaya Oblast.

[Signed] N.A. Tikhonov, I.V. Arkhipov, N.K. Baybakov, V.E. Dymshits, K.F. Katushev, T.Ya. Kisilev, M.A. Lesechko, N.V. Martynov, G.I. Marchuk, V.N. Novikov, I.T. Novikov, Z.N. Nuriyev, L.V. Smirnov, M.S. Smirtyukov, V.F. Garbuzov, B.I. Gostev, A.M. Shkolnikov, N.I. Ryzhkov, N.N. Mirotvortsev, A.V. Bachurin, V.V. Dementsev, A.I. Shitov, N.F. Lobachev, N.V. Garetovskiy, A.A. Bobrovnikov, S.M. Borisov, A.N. Kamenskov, S.A. Sitaryan, S.A. Kupreyev, G.F. Dundukov, V.S. Kulikov, S.M. Miroshchenko, Z.A. Mosesov, L.A. Motylev, V.N. Semenov, K.P. Trenina, V.T. Shirnyuk, B.S. Meshcheryakov.

PRAVDA REPORTS SOLOMENTSEV 1 FEBRUARY MIASS SPEECH TO VOTERS

LD081401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 80 p 2 LD

[TASS report on M.S. Solomentsev's meeting with voters under the rubric "Working People's Election Meetings": "Strengthening the Might of the Motherland"]

[Text] The close unity of Soviet society is an inexhaustible source of vitality and a guarantee of our country's further successes in its movement toward communism. In the course of the election campaign the working people of Chelyabinskaya Oblast are confirming their strong determination to further strengthen this unity.

On 1 February, at the Uralskiy motor vehicle plant in the city of Miass, voters met with Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. He is registered in the Miasskiy Electoral Okrug as an RSFSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy.

The meeting's participants talked enthusiastically about nationwide approval of the Leninist domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state. They unanimously elected a honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The speakers urged the okrug electorate to vote on election day for candidates of the inviolable bloc of Communists and nonparty members.

V.G. Kostyuchik, secretary of the Uralskiy motor vehicle plant party committee and the candidate deputy's agent, acquainted the meeting with M.S. Solomentsev's curriculum vitae.

The achievements of the Miass working people in the course of fulfilling the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan and the high socialist pledges adopted in honor of V.I. Lenin's 110th birthday were described by N.V. Bogachev, first secretary of Miass CPSU Gorkom, who opened the meeting; by L.F. Zaytseva, leader of a team of fitters and installation workers at the Elektroapparat plant and USSR state prize winner; N.V. Korotkevich, RSFSR honored physician; A.B. Kovalev, first secretary of the Komsomol Gorkom; A.N. Dolgushev, carpenters' team leader at the Uralavtostroy Trust, and others.

M.S. Solomentsev was warmly greeted by the voters. He made a speech. He expressed sincere thanks to all the collectives and working people of Miass who had nominated him their RSFSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy.

The confidence placed in me, the speaker said, is due entirely to the party of communists--the wise and tried and tested leader of the Soviet people.

The election campaign is taking place at a significant time. Soviet people and the whole of progressive mankind are making inspired preparations for the celebration of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. Our party is unswervingly following the great Lenin's teaching and confidently leading the people along the path to communism.

All our motherland's great and historic achievements are linked to the immense organizational and political work of the Communist Party and its militant headquarters, the Central Committee, headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, loyal continuer of the immortal Leninist cause.

Through his multifaceted fruitful activity Leonid Ilich is making an invaluable contribution to the solution of the tasks of communist creation, the further improvement of the people's well-being and the consolidation of the might of the Soviet state. The working people of the Soviet Union, the peoples of the fraternal countries and the progressive public all over the world see Comrade Brezhnev as the standard-bearer of peace and tried and tested fighter for the triumph of the ideals of freedom, democracy and socialism.

As an outstanding political figure and leader in the Leninist mold, Leonid Ilich has earned the deep respect and appreciation of all Soviet people. Striking evidence of this was the unanimous nomination of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev as the first candidate deputy of all the union republican supreme soviets.

The voters of the southern Urals also named Leonid Ilich as their first RSFSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy. It gives me special pleasure to carry out Leonid Ilich's instructions and convey to the working people of Chelyabinskaya Oblast cordial thanks for their confidence and his wishes to every family for their great successes, good health, prosperity and happiness.

This communication was greeted with tumultuous, prolonged applause.

During the years since the last elections there have been great successes in the country's economic and cultural development. As the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum noted, in implementing the decisions of the 25th party congress we have taken significant steps forward in national economic development, in the further improvement of the people's material and cultural standard of living and in strengthening our motherland's defense capability.

The RSFSR is making a big contribution to the development of the country's unified national economic complex. During the period since the last RSFSR Supreme Soviet elections the republic's national economy has developed dynamically. According to preliminary data the national income increased by more than 25 percent in 1979 compared with 1974. Production efficiency and work quality improved. Four-fifths of the annual increase in national income resulted from improved labor productivity. Consumer goods output increased by more than 27 percent in accordance with the party's social program.

In the republic current per diem generation of electricity is more than 2 billion kilowatt-hours, oil and gas condensate extraction stands at approximately 1.5 million tons, coal production at over 1 million tons, steel production at around 230,000 tons, more than 5,000 motor vehicles, around 700 tractors, 20 million meters of textiles, 11,000 television sets and many other articles.

The achievements in economic development are the result of joint efforts by working people in all autonomous republics, krays and oblasts. The working people of Chelyabinskaya Oblast are carrying out a great deal of work on national economic development under the leadership of the oblast party organization. During the period since the last elections the volume of industrial output in the oblast has increased by more than 24 percent. Output worth over R0.5 billion was produced in excess of the plan. It is noteworthy that the entire increase was the result of increased labor productivity. Some 30,000 working people in the oblast have fulfilled their 5-year targets ahead of schedule. The conferment of the country's top award--the Order of Lenin--on the oblast's biggest cities--Chelyabinsk and Magnitogorsk--was a recognition of the labor successes.

The labor collectives of Miass are holding high the banner of socialist competition. In only 4 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan the city's working people have produced output worth R34 million in excess of the plan. In 1979 almost one-half of the output produced in the city bore the state seal of quality.

The CPSU Central Committee November Plenum specially emphasized the importance of the successful solution of national economic tasks in 1980, the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan. It is the year of active preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress. The level attained will be the base determining the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The substantial share of the RSFSR, including Chelyabinskaya Oblast, of all-union production gives republican and local organs and all working people a significant responsibility for the clear-cut and total fulfillment of plan targets. Taking this into account, the plan for the economic and social development of the RSFSR envisages high indicators. The outlined targets can only be reached if full use is made of existing reserves and above all through an abrupt improvement in social production efficiency and work quality.

First of all every enterprises, every shop, section and team must fulfill its plan target. Chelyabinskaya Oblast has many leading enterprises which can rightly be called beacons in their sectors.

In accordance with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the republic's enterprises are paying special attention to increasing labor productivity and intensifying production on the basis of introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress. A great deal of work is being done in this sphere in the oblast too. The improvement of production on the basis of the latest achievements is a continuous process and it must constantly be at the focus of attention of every collective.

The same importance attaches to improving the technical standard and quality of products. It is nice to be able to say that the working people of Chelyabinskaya Oblast are setting an example of creativity and initiative in this important matter. Last year the Uralskiy motor vehicle plant cooperated with the Kama truck plant in establishing the series production of the new Ural-4320 diesel truck. The annual saving from the use of these trucks is almost R5,000 per truck. But apart from the leading plants and factories there are, as is known, others which sometimes produce machinery and equipment and consumer goods of poor quality. Everything must be done to bring the products of all enterprises up to the level of modern requirements.

The growth of labor productivity depends in many respects on the accelerated assimilation of new production capacities and the better use of existing ones. In the republic, the oblast and the city of Miass there are many leading collectives which are using capacities efficiently. If this were the case at all other plants the national economy would have a considerable quantity of extra output.

M.S. Solomentsev noted also such important reserves as accelerating the modernization and technical reequipping of enterprises, making rational use of raw material and materials, fuel and energy, improving planning and management and the economic mechanism.

Chelyabinskaya Oblast has a mighty potential for the further development of all industrial sectors. Making maximum use of existing potential and uncovering production reserves means responding in a businesslike way to the party's appeal for shock labor to complete the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The speaker then dwelt on questions of the further development of agriculture stressing that major measures have been implemented in the 10th 5-Year Plan to strengthen the material and technical base of RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes, comprehensive production mechanization has been markedly increased and a great deal of work has been done on chemicalization and reclamation of land. He noted the successes achieved by agricultural working people in Chelyabinskaya Oblast. During the 10th 5-Year Plan average annual gross output in this sector has increased by almost 15 percent compared with the last 5-year plan, and has exceeded R1 billion. Last year grain growers provided the motherland with over 1.4 million tons of grain which was more than the plan. There were also successes in livestock raising.

But, having noted the achievements, it has to be said that the current level of agricultural production still falls short of the population's constantly growing demand for food products and industry's raw-material needs. Special attention must be focused on creating a sound fodder base for social livestock raising. Subsidiary farms at industrial enterprises and organizations must be more actively developed and the production of agricultural products on kolkhoz members', workers' and employees' private plots must be increased.

With regard to tasks in the capital construction sphere, M.S. Solomentsev reported that in 5 years almost R380 billion of capital investments have been assimilated in the republic and 700 major industrial enterprises have been commissioned. Chelyabinskaya Oblast is a large construction site too. At the same time, as the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum noted, the state of affairs in capital construction cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

The fulfillment of the intensive capital construction program requires that the efforts of economic organs and all construction workers be focused primarily on finishing construction projects nearing completion, accelerating the commissioning of projects carried over from last year, modernizing and technically reequipping existing enterprises and improving the quality of construction.

A great deal must be done in the southern Urals to develop transport and communications. The volume of railroad traffic in the oblast is particularly great. This enhances the significance of the initiative of the South Urals Railroad collective and of the oblast's leading industrial enterprises on reducing freightcar idle time and insuring their safekeeping.

The candidate deputy dwelt on tasks relating to further improving the people's well-being and to the growth of housing construction and development of public health, people's education, science and culture.

Stressing the soviets' important role in the leadership of all branches of economic and sociocultural construction, he described the great work of soviets in Chelyabinskaya Oblast and of the Miass City Soviet and its ispolkom.

The Communist Party and Soviet state, the speaker went on, are making every effort to insure favorable foreign policy conditions for the successful fulfillment of our creative plans. The Soviet Union is consistently pursuing a course toward strengthening international peace, resolute opposition to imperialism's intrigues and the consolidation of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

This year we celebrate the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. This date is the best possible demonstration of the importance of the active struggle for peace tirelessly being waged by the Communist Party and Soviet state. An entire generation has grown up without knowing the calamities of war. Soviet people are immensely grateful to the Communist Party, the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, personally, for this.

Thanks to the purposeful efforts of the CPSU and the other fraternal parties the socialist community has grown even stronger. Following the Leninist traditions of internationalism, the Soviet Union is developing broad ties with young independent states of Asia, Africa and Latin America and is displaying warm solidarity with the peoples' movement for freedom and social progress and with the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism.

American imperialism, the NATO countries' aggressive circles and the Beijing leaders are trying to halt the detente process, plunge the world into a new round of the arms race and revive the cold war atmosphere. This is the purpose of the American President's decision to reduce economic, scientific, technical and cultural exchanges with the Soviet Union.

The shortsighted politicians who decided to test the strength of our positions would do well to remember that attempts to pressure us have always ended ignominiously. They will fail this time too.

There is no doubt that the forthcoming RSFSR Supreme Soviet elections and the elections in the other fraternal republics of our great motherland will be new and striking evidence of the unbreakable, deep-rooted unity of the party and Soviet people, M.S. Solomentsev said in conclusion. He gave assurances that the would make every effort to justify the great confidence of the voters who had nominated him as candidate deputy to the RSFSR's supreme organ of state power.

M.S. Solomentsev visited the Chelyabinsk metallurgical plant and the Uralskiy motor vehicle plant. He toured Chelyabinsk and Miass and inquired about housing and cultural construction, the municipal economy, the work of trade and services enterprises and progress in the implementation of the general plan for the development of the oblast center and city of the Uralskiy motor vehicle builders.

During the meetings and conversations with party, soviet and economic leaders and representatives of the working people there was a discussion of questions relating to the fulfillment of 1980 national economic plans and the 5-year plan as a whole and the tasks of further improving production efficiency and work quality set by the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIALIZES ON TRANSPORT WORKERS' TASKS

LD110901 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Important Tasks of Transport"]

[Text] Under conditions of the growth of the Soviet economy the role of the transportation system and particularly the railroads is growing increasingly. The country's railroads, extending over almost 150,000 km, now account for two-thirds of all internal freight turnover. The work of the national economy as a whole depends largely on the harmonious work of the gigantic transportation process.

The party and government display constant concern for the development of rail transport. Every year railroad workers receive powerful new locomotives and this enables them to increase the speed and weight of trains and the throughput capacity of sectors and reduce the time taken to deliver freight to consumers. The freight car pool potential has been considerably expanded: Industry is producing more all-metal freight cars with wheels mounted on roller bearings and trucks [khodovyye telezhki] of improved design which can insure a speed of up to 120 km per hour. Production of two-deck platforms and specialized facilities for transporting cement, gain and livestock products has been organized. Nevertheless, despite the overall increase in the technical equipment level, the state of affairs in transport is so far failing to shape up in the best way. Considerable reserves for increasing the efficiency of work are not being fully used by railroad workers. Last year, for instance, the plan was underfulfilled for a number of volume and quality indicators. A certain decline in the level of shipments compared with 1978 was allowed, particularly on the Sverdlovsk, Gorkiy, Kuybyshev, Donetsk, Kemerovo and Lvov railroads.

What is the matter? The reasons for the lag can be explained primarily by frequent violations of technological discipline, disruptions in traffic schedules and the nonfulfillment of norms for operating activity. The CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum stressed the urgent need to introduce order on the railroads, strengthen discipline in all components and improve the state of affairs very rapidly.

In 1980 the scale of the railroad workers' work will increase. Shipping levels will increase by approximately 180 million tons compared with last year and freight turnover will increase 4.8 percent, while car turnaround time must be cut by 11 percent. The tasks are not simple, as we can see. However, they must be fulfilled. The transport workers have the potential for this.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, above all it is necessary to create an atmosphere of high exactingness, organization and a creative attitude. It is particularly important to improve the standard of management, to purposefully improve the shipping process and organization of labor, to coordinate the work of various services, and to strive for precise cooperation between related enterprises. The train timetable must be the main criterion for labor and technological discipline on the sector, section or track.

The main factor promoting the growth of labor efficiency is the universal utilization of leading workers' achievements. Many such achievements have been accumulated. You only have to recall the experience of the Moscow railroad in the high-speed throughput of heavy long trains. [paragraph continues]

Last year alone over 130,000 such trains were marshalled here and they carried an additional 75 million tons of freight. The Leningrad and Odessa transportation workers have organized precise coordination between rail, motor and water transport workers. A great deal of benefit can be extracted from the experience of the collective of the Solvychegodsk depot--on the basis of the comprehensive mechanization of labor operations and by introducing scientific organization of labor and network schedules more repairs are completed on locomotives per unit of production area then in many other depots, and stoppages and the prime cost of equipment repair are being reduced.

It is the duty of soviet, economic and public organizations to reach a point where all that is best that has been accmulated by practice rapidly finds application on every sector of the country's railroads. Measures must be implemented more rapidly to improve planning and intensify the impact of the economic mechanism on the end results of activity envisaged by the 12 July 1979 CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution. USSR ministries and departments and union republics councils of ministers are called upon to reduce car idle (turnaround) time at railroad stations and sidings of organizations and construction sites under their jurisdiction to the established norm. This applies in particular to enterprises of the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Heavy Machine Building, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, the Ministry of Power Machine Building and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification.

The violation of plan discipline by related enterprises of certain sectors complicates the railroad workers' activity. The task is to insure that concern is displayed everywhere for the comprehensive solution of questions connected with the improvement of the efficiency of the work of the transportation process. It is essential to tighten control over the execution of measures to reduce the level of cross hauls and make fuller use of opportunities for shipping freight to consumers in packages and containers. Special responsibility rests with industry for the timely fulfillment of deliveries of locomotives, freight cars, machinery, materials and spare parts. In the quest for further reserves for insuring growing shipment volumes an important role belongs to the active and plan-governed work of the soviet of peoples deputies' commissions for coordinating various forms of transport.

Together with all Soviet people, the country's rilroad workers are preparing to celebrate fittingly a notable date--the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. They are fully determined to work in a shock, Leninist manner, and to greet the jubilee with labor successes. The Muscovites' initiative--to hold a communist subbotnik on 19 April and mark this day with highly productive labor--has met with widespread support throughout the railroad network. There is no doubt that the railroad collectives, reinforcing and developing their lofty patriotic impulses, will set examples of selfless labor, organization and discipline and achieve a resolute improvement in the activity of the transport process, thus making a weighty contribution to the successful fulfillment of the targets for 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

REPORT ON INABILITY TO DISPATCH TRACTOR TIRES

LD082140 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Yaroslavl that the tire works there has suspended dispatch of products to collective and state farms. The factory area is cram-full of the accumulated tires which represent approximately 3 days' stocks. These facts have been confirmed at the Ministry of the Oil Refining and Petrochemical Industry. Deputy Minister Mikhail Parfenovich Parfenov reports that the Barnaul and Nizhnekamsk factories and some other enterprises in the industry are in the same situation. There is a stockpile of almost 800,000 tires on factory forecourts and these are urgently needed by collectives and state farms, and by industrial enterprises. Hundreds of thousands of vehicles and tractors, including K-700 models, have been laid up as a result.

Speaking about the reasons for this situation Comrade Parfenov said that a proportion of the output has not been dispatched because of the lack of shipping documents for the Kazakh State Committee for Agricultural Equipment. However, the main reason is the spasmodic supply of rail trucks. In particular 200 trucks failed to arrive at the Yaroslavl works in January-February, and 180 failed to arrive at the Nizhnekamsk plant. The figure for industry in general is approximately 1,500.

We reported these facts to Fedor Iosifovich Shuleshko, first deputy minister of railways. He said action is being taken. Extra trucks are being despatched to Yaroslav, Nizhnekamsk and Barnaul. Substantial help is also being given to enterprises engaged in manufacturing tractors and agricultural equipment and to other industries which supply machinery, spares and other material and technical items to collective and state farms. Therefore, the railways are giving a green light to spring time freight. However, we have one big request for managers in enterprises in the industry: that they should sharply curtail unjustified rail truck idle time.

STATE BANK ALTERS 20 CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES

LD060939 Moscow TASS in English 0843 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 6, TASS--The State Bank of the USSR has altered the rate of exchange of 20 currencies. Reduced is the rate of the Austrian schilling and Somalian shilling, Argentine peso, Belgian, French and Swiss francs, Burmese kyat, Ghanaian cedi, Deutsche mark of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dutch guilder, Danish krone, Spanish peseta, Italian and Turkish liras, dinar of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, New Zealand dollar and Japanese yen. The rates of pound sterling, Canadian dollar and Norwegian krone have been raised.

EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA writes today in its commentary that the recuction of the rate of exchanges has been brought about the continuing growth of oil prices.

Pointing out that the dollar rate remained unchanged in the past weeks, the weekly points out that this is a consequence of the limited operations on monetary markets brought about by the continuing American-Iranian conflict, high percent rates in the United States and several other measures undertaken by central banks of major capitalist countries.

EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA explains the hectic fluctuation of gold prices in January by the aggravation of the international situation caused by the actions of American imperialism and by strong influence on the prices by the speculative gold operations in the U.S. market.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY AIDE: USSR TO MEET OWN GRAIN NEEDS

LD090454 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] It is common knowledge that the U.S. administration has put an embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union. But how will the embargo affect Soviet-American relations? How will it affect food supplies in the Soviet Union? And how will it affect American farmers? These questions are answered by the head of the Soviet Union's grain crop department in the Ministry of Agriculture, Aleksandr Zholobov.

After analyzing the possible consequences of the grain embargo, said Aleksandr Zholobov, Soviet agricultural specialists agreed that it will not affect food supplies in the Soviet Union. This country grows one-fourth of the wheat in the world. That is twice as much wheat as is harvested in the United States. Therefore, this country is not expecting any shortages of bread or bakery products. What we will have to do, however, is make some changes in our stockraising program since the grain we buy abroad is for cattle feed. We will have to expand farming of fodder crops.

This country takes into account the principles of the worldwide division of labor. In some cases it is more profitable for us to ship grain from America to our Far Eastern regions rather than to transport grain across this huge country. It is also cheaper for us to buy a certain amount of soybeans and corn from other countries since our climatic conditions are not as favorable to these crops as that of the United States, for example. But if necessary we are quite capable of growing these products ourselves, although it will be more expensive. A restructuring of Soviet agriculture to produce more fodder crops, especially high protein crops, is quite feasible. We will not only grow more of our own corn and soybeans, but sunflower seeds, lupins and peas.

These changes are not of a radical nature. It just means accelerating the job we have already planned. The acceleration of our plan is realistic because of the money we will be saving from the American embargo. Before we spent the money on grain imports, now we will be spending it on our own agricultural development. This unexpected refusal to sell us grain as previously agreed is simply forcing us to achieve our long-range goals faster than planned. We will be perfecting farming techniques and increasing the reliability of high yields.

Because of Washington's recent actions the Soviet Union cannot rely on the United States as a trustworthy partner in the future, so we will be changing the structure of our farming programs to avoid reliance on grain imports. In this respect we feel that American farmers will suffer more from the decision because they will lose a stable and major buyer.

Aleksandr Zholobov of the Soviet Ministry of Agriculture concluded with these remarks: One thing is already for certain. Trade and other relations between our two countries will suffer because of the U.S. administration's recent moves. Washington's actions may have a negative effect, for instance, on scientific and technological ties between the United States and the Soviet Union, ties that have expanded considerably since a number of agreements were signed in 1973, including agreements in agriculture.

Aleksandr Zholobov stressed that these contacts have promoted broad scientific and technological cooperation and trade not only in terms of grain but other farm produce worth hundreds of millions of rubles. Therefore the American grain embargo is likely to hurt not only farmers.